

## PLO rejects Beirut disarmament

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will accept any formula to end fighting in Beirut refugee camps that does not involve disarming the Palestinians, a Palestinian leader said Tuesday. After a three-day meeting of the group's 71-man Central Council, Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh said proposals for a ceasefire between Palestinians and the Shiite Muslim Amal militia were being studied by the PLO political leadership. "Any proposal to stop the clashes is acceptable as long as it is not conditioned by a disarmament of the Palestinians," Sheikh Saeh, speaker of the Palestine National Council told reporters. He accused Amal of trying to "massacre the populations of the camps with the aid of the Syrian regime in order to neutralise the Palestinians." On a PLO request for a meeting of the 21-member Arab League to discuss the fighting, he said only Iraq, Jordan and Tunisia had approved the idea so far.

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## Regent cables sympathy to Dhaka

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday sent a cable of sympathy to Bangladesh President Mohammad Ershad over the death of thousands of Bangladeshis in a cyclone and tidal wave which swept over islands off the Bangladesh coast. In his cable Prince Hassan said he followed with "deep grief and distress" news about the cyclone that killed thousands of people and expressed Jordan's deep sorrow and condolences over the deaths and sympathy for the bereaved families. Prince Hassan said Jordan is striving in cooperation with local and international relief agencies to extend assistance for the Bangladesh government to help relieve the stricken regions. Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh Tuesday sent a cable to the foreign minister of Bangladesh expressing Jordan's sympathy over the death of thousands of people in the cyclone and the tidal waves over the past three days. (See related story on page 8)

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## Akef urges Arab efforts to end attacks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayed sent urgent cables to the heads of state of Arab countries, the Arab League secretary-general and the U.N. secretary-general Tuesday appealing to them to exert efforts to end the nine-day-old assaults on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by Lebanese militiamen, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Fayed, condemning the attacks as "inhuman," urged the Arab leaders and the U.N. to seek an immediate end to the bloodshed.

## Lahham appointed acting tourism chief

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has entrusted Mohammad Rafiq Al Lahham with the duties of the director general of tourism. Mr. Lahham will serve as acting director of tourism as of Aug. 1 for a period of six months. The post was previously held by Michael Hamaneh, who was appointed Minister of Information under-secretary.

## Egypt urges U.N. protection for refugees

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has asked the United Nations to protect the Palestinian refugee camps to Lebanon and put an end to further bloodshed. Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid told reporters: "The massacre of Palestinians living in the camps must come to an end, and Egypt believes that the United Nations is capable of achieving that." He said Egypt had approached Security Council members and the U.N. secretary general, pressing for an urgent solution.

## Craxi makes stopover in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held talks with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski Tuesday on a brief visit to Warsaw which the Polish government welcomed as a sign of expanding contacts with the West. Craxi, the most senior Italian leader in Poland since the suppression of the Solidarity labour movement under martial law in December 1981, was due later Tuesday to fly to Moscow, where he will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. (See page 8).

## U.S. pledges continued aid to Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — The first senior U.S. official to visit Sudan since the overthrow of President Jaafar Numeiri arrived Tuesday and pledged continued American assistance for the impoverished country. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker carried a message from President Reagan for Sudan's new leader Abdul Rahman Swaroud, who topped U.S. ally Numeiri in a military coup early last month. The official news agency SUNA said Mr. Reagan's message dealt with bilateral relations and what it said was the need to continue cooperation. Debtors agree to reschedule Sudan's debts, page 7

# Palestinians retake positions in Sabra

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian fighters recaptured positions from Lebanese militiamen in Beirut's embattled Sabra refugee camp Tuesday in a counter attack as heavy fighting continued around three refugee camps in the Lebanese capital for the ninth straight day.

The Shiite Muslim Amal movement, which has been besieging the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps for the past nine days, conceded it had lost some positions Tuesday. Amal said earlier that Palestinian fighters slipped into the "home for the aged" complex in Sabra from a network of underground tunnels they constructed years ago to link their camps. Amal politburo member Akef Haidar told reporters that Palestinians had infiltrated the Amal-held complex near Sabra and killed 12 militiamen and eight soldiers "like sheep" after drugging their tea. According to a Palestinian spokesman, Palestinian forces captured the complex in a surprise attack before dawn, taking 14 prisoners, including army soldiers. The Palestinian spokesman said by telephone: "It was a massive counter-attack and they (Amal) should admit that our fighters, though much less numerous, can still fight them." Asked to comment on Mr. Haidar's allegations, the spokesman said: "Why would we kill them? We would have taken them prisoner to trade them for the thousands of Palestinians Amal is holding. They were killed fighting for the control of the home." Amal sources earlier this week said the militia has rounded up some 2,000 Palestinians in Beirut.

ended in basements, mosques and hospitals. Amal has so far allowed the International Red Cross to enter Bourj Al Barajneh once to take out casualties.

A Red Cross team evacuated 14 wounded Palestinians Monday, but abandoned its mercy mission when a ceasefire broke down. The ambulances left the camp as fresh fighting erupted.

Witnesses told Reuters tanks shelled Sabra and Shatila early Tuesday morning. A cloud of smoke rose over the rocket- and dynamite-battered camps amid the sound of machine-gun fire, rocket-propelled grenades and what sounded like tank fire.

At the Martyr's Cemetery near Shatila, a Reuters reporter saw three decomposing corpses lying side by side in graves covered by blood-stained blankets. Residents said the corpses were a week old and were brought to the grave Monday.

A spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said earlier that dismembered bodies had been piled up to the alleys of the camps and at the cemetery.

A Damascus-based Palestinian group said meanwhile four teenage Palestinian girls carried out a suicide mission to Beirut against Amal militiamen and Lebanese army soldiers, causing heavy casualties.

The Palestine "national salvation front" said in a statement the attack took place in the shattered Shatila refugee camp. The statement, which did not say when the attack took place.

(Continued on page 2)

# Iraqi planes keep up heavy strikes on Iranian targets

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq Tuesday kept up its heavy air strikes on Iran and at one point Baghdad said it had sent 63 warplanes raiding military targets and cities in Iran, hours after Tehran said it had fired a long-range missile into the Iraqi capital. Baghdad and Tehran were also hit in retaliatory attacks, which appeared from official reports to be some of the most concentrated raids so far in the 56-month-old war. The new strikes forced British Airways and Lufthansa of West Germany to suspend flights to Baghdad. Most airlines suspended flights to Iran in March when Iraq declared Iranian air space a prohibited war zone. In Baghdad, an Iraqi military spokesman said more than 50 planes launched "destructive" raids on six Iranian towns near the border between the two countries. He named them as Abadan, Baneh, Dehloran, Gilan-e-Gharb, Ilam and Khaneh. In previous strikes, he said 63 planes had hit eight towns and military camps — Khaneh, Baneh, Marivan, Ain Khosh, Ilam, Abadan, Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab and Gilan-e-Gharb. He also reported an overnight raid on Tehran. Iran said it fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad early Tuesday after Iraqi jets attacked Tehran, killing at least nine people. Residents in Baghdad reported a big explosion at about the same time, but could give no details of its location. In Bonn, the West German economics ministry said Economics Minister Walter Brandt had cancelled a two-day visit to Baghdad because of the attack on the city. (See page 2)

## Bonn, Paris to cooperate on 'Eureka'

CONSTANCE, West Germany (R) — The leaders of France and West Germany agreed Tuesday to work for the creation of a European technology programme, despite acknowledged differences over U.S. "Star Wars" research. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, speaking after more than three hours of talks with President Francois Mitterrand, told reporters they agreed that Europe had to make advances in high technology. "We are both convinced it is vital for Europe that we build up our potential in this field," he said. Dr. Kohl said French and West German technology ministers would meet in the next two weeks to continue talks on a programme and the two countries had agreed to form an expert group of scientists, administrators and economists to consider it. France originally proposed a joint European high technology drive, dubbed the "Eureka" project, after the United States invited its allies to join the research initiative (SDI) (TASS: U.S. pressing allies for support, page 8). Despite the apparent harmony on a European research pro-

gramme, Mr. Mitterrand made clear in his remarks to reporters that he and Dr. Kohl had disagreed on SDI. The French leader said SDI was an area in which France and West Germany were taking "different roads." France has rejected participation in the programme but Dr. Kohl said Tuesday that West Germany was still considering the U.S. invitation. "The interests of our two countries cannot be identical in all circumstances. That is in the nature of things," Mr. Mitterrand said. "But one point among others where this interest is the same is SDI."

The meeting between the two men in the south German lakeside town of Constance followed a series of unusual foreign policy rifts between Paris and Bonn over SDI, world trade negotiations and European Community agricultural policy. After 90 minutes of talks and a 90-minute working lunch in a hotel built in the 13th century as a Dominican monastery the two leaders took a brief cruise across Lake Constance to view a cat-

herman had cancelled a two-day visit to Baghdad because of the attack on the city. (See page 2)

Iran's national news agency IRNA, which on Monday reported Iranian air raids on seven Iranian towns, said Iraqi jets had also fired a rocket into a camp holding Iraqi prisoners of war near Tehran. It gave no casualty figure.

Iran has reported scores of casualties in Iraqi raids which began on Sunday in what Baghdad said was retaliation for Iran's involvement in an unsuccessful car bomb attack on the Emir of Kuwait. Iran has flatly denied the charge.

There were no signs of a response from either side to a U.N. appeal for restraint in attacks on civilian centres and a positive response to peace efforts.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday holds talks with a U.S. delegation headed by Richard Lugar (to the Regent's right), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Petra photo)

# Lugar backs Feb. 11 initiative but opposes Mideast conference

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Richard Lugar said Tuesday the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was a "very important step" towards finding a solution to the Palestinian problem and that the U.S. was eager to build on this accord to bring about a Middle East settlement. "The Feb. 11 agreement appears to have been the basis for the (current) momentum in the Middle East peace process," Senator Lugar, who arrived here earlier Tuesday on a 24-hour visit, told the Jordan Times. "It is a very important step, and the U.S. foreign policy is keen to follow up on the accord to achieve a just and durable peace in the region," he said.

Sen. Lugar, who described his visit to the Middle East as aimed at gaining first-hand information on the region, was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, earlier Tuesday. The U.S. senator arrived here from Israel and is expected to leave for Egypt Wednesday. In Israel he held talks with Israeli leaders and also met with Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank.

In his meeting with Mr. Lugar on Tuesday, the Regent briefed the U.S. senator on Middle East issues in general and recent developments in the occupied West Bank and Gaza in particular, the

Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The agency said Prince Hassan spoke of Israel's expansionist and settlement policies in Arab lands and its drive to Judaize Arab regions and obliterate Arab identity. Prince Hassan called for serious and immediate action to stop Israel's measures which he said "impede the path of peace," Petra said.

Attending the meeting at Prince Hassan's office was Sen. Malcolm Wallop, who is accompanying Sen. Lugar, and the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Amman, Mr. Edward Gheimeh.

Earlier in the day, Sen. Lugar met with Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb at the Army Headquarters in Amman and discussed a number of topics of concern to the Armed Forces and of mutual interest, Petra said.

In his interview with the Jordan Times on Tuesday, Sen. Lugar said he was looking forward to hearing the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's talks with President Ronald Reagan at the White House on Wednesday. "No doubt the (Hussein-Reagan) meeting will involve a comprehensive exchange of Jordanian and American views," he said.

However, Sen. Lugar said, the basic American aim was to bring about direct Arab-Israeli negotiations for Middle East peace. He reiterated Washington's rejection of calls for an international conference on the Middle East to work out a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We are not enthusiastic about an international peace conference because such a conference will lead to the intrusion of the Soviet Union (into the Middle East) and might even create a different set of problems," he contended. "The U.S. does not want to impose its will on the Middle East, but will try to encourage direct negotiations between the concerned parties" in the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said.

In reply to a question on Syrian role in efforts of Middle East peace, Mr. Lugar said Damascus "has so far not shown interest in being a party to direct negotiations, but if it wants to do so it is welcome, since such a step must be optional for all parties."

Replying to a question on the situation in Lebanon, Sen. Lugar expressed pessimism over prospects for a solution to the country's strife, "since every party is fighting for its hold on the country." However, he said, "I do not think that Syria will take a step and intervene to stop the fighting now that Israel is withdrawing from Lebanon."

During his visit to Israel and the occupied territories, Sen. Lugar held a series of meetings with leading Palestinian personalities including Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and the president of the Bethlehem University.

He also toured Israeli military installations on the occupied Golan Heights.

The U.S. senator is also scheduled to visit Morocco and Tunisia in his current trip.

# King, Queen arrive in U.S. capital

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived Tuesday in Washington and were received upon arrival by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. King Hussein is scheduled to hold talks with President Reagan Wednesday on prospects for peace in the Middle East in the wake of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a common political strategy towards a peaceful solution to the Palestinian conflict.

The King and Queen, accompanied by an official delegation including Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, arrived here from Providence, Rhode Island, where they attended the graduation ceremony of His Highness Prince Faisal from Brown University. The King delivered the graduation speech to the 1985 class of the university on Saturday and attended the graduation ceremony on Monday. Prince Faisal obtained a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering.

In his speech at Brown University on Saturday, the King called on the U.S. to reassert its moral leadership and assume a more active role to seek a just solution to the Palestinian problem. King Hussein said the Arab-Israeli conflict was "a prime example of dealing with an international problem on the basis of expediency at the expense of traditional moral and legal values."

He described the Middle East as "a classic case of missed opportunities, unhonoured obligations, unfulfilled responsibilities and morally irreconcilable practices and policies."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri joined the delegation in Washington Tuesday after a visit to Moscow for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Masri, who was a member of an Arab League delegation which held talks with Mr. Gromyko on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war through peaceful means, also held a separate meeting with the Soviet foreign minister.

The two ministers discussed the Feb. 11 agreement and the current situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Masri also delivered to Mr. Gromyko a message from King Hussein to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, who arrived in Washington Monday night, also joined the delegation accompanying the King on Tuesday.

The King was scheduled to meet Vice President George Bush Tuesday night and attend a dinner hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Shultz in their Majesties' honour.

The King was also to hold a preliminary round of talks with Mr. Shultz before broader discussions Wednesday morning. His meeting with President Reagan will take place later Wednesday.

The focus on the King's talks in Washington is expected to be the possibility of the U.S. opening a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation prior to broader peace talks.

The key issue is putting together an acceptable joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would be able to negotiate a solution to the Palestinian problem.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters at the White House, said "our goals are modest" for King Hussein's visit, which he described as part of a process it was hoped would eventually lead to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

The official, quoted by Reuters, said the Feb. 11 accord, which accepted the idea of a peaceful settlement, was a milestone but many other milestones were needed.

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# Kuwait planning to tighten anti-terrorist measures

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait, deeply shaken by the weekend attempt on the life of its ruler, on Tuesday was weighing options aimed at tightening security precautions and combatting terrorism in a society where nationals constitute a minority and aliens a majority.

Initially, the Interior Ministry decided to discontinue for an indefinite duration the practice of issuing entry visas to expatriate workers.

Meanwhile, parliament deputies and newspaper columnists asked the government to sharply reduce the size of alien manpower and expel all suspicious elements. Interior Minister, Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad, presided over meetings of the emergency security committee to investigate the implications of last Saturday's assassination attempt on the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

A suicidal driver, his car loaded with 100 kilograms of explosives, crashed into the ruler's motorcade, killing three persons and injuring 12 others.

Sheikh Jaber escaped with minor cuts and bruises, while 24 cars in and around the motorcade were incinerated in the blast.

The driver was blown to pieces, but official sources said that investigators managed to establish his identity along with other accomplices. They said the driver was

an Iraqi Shi'ite, Muslim who belonged to the pro-Iranian Al Daawa Party, a fundamentalist organisation that is believed to be an offshoot of the Jihad Islami terrorist group which operates from a base in Lebanon.

"The practice of issuing entry visas will be discontinued for visitors of all nationalities, until the investigations [into the Saturday bomb attack] are completed," officials here said.

Anonymous callers claiming to speak for Jihad Islami have threatened in telephone contacts to local newspapers to carry out further attacks here.

Afterward, huge fires gutted two power transformer centres at Al Jahra district, 40 kilometres north of Kuwait city. Explosives experts were investigating the blaze, while officials said it was too early to rule out the possibility of sabotage.

The Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait, Abdul Jabbar Omar Ghani, in a statement to local reporters indicated that the Al Daawa Party was behind the attempt on Sheikh Jaber's life.

"Members of that party, although they speak Arabic, are Persian in origin," said Mr. Ghani. "Expulsion (from Iraq) was our natural response to their grudge."

Iraq in 1980 expelled some 30,000 Iraqis of Iranian extraction after denouncing them as "fifth columns, stooges and pro-Iranians."

Parliament deputy Ahmad Al Rabie told the Kuwait newspaper Al Watan that "security ailments require a political panacea — legislation that would drastically reduce the number of aliens in Kuwait."

"The government and parliament will have to take speedy action to tap the entry of foreigners into the country," he said.

Mr. Rabie proposed a "national committee for immigration," to curtail the influx of foreign workers and "put the scales of population segments into balance."

Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Abdullah on Monday appealed to the 50-member parliament to help the government enact new legislation that would curtail the growing size of expatriate population in Kuwait.

He asked citizens to forego the easy living brought about by the oil-generated affluence in this country, where the per capita income has been estimated at \$15,000.



Two Lebanese Red Cross rescuers escorted by Druze militiamen carry a wounded Palestinian on a stretcher out of the besieged Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp. Red Cross officials said 14 wounded people were rescued Monday from the fighting between Amal and Palestinian fighters (AP wirephoto)

## Bangemann cancels visit to Baghdad

BONN (R) — Economics Minister Martin Bangemann has cancelled a two-day visit to Iraq Wednesday because of Iranian attacks on the city, a ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The announcement came after IRNA said Tuesday morning it had fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad following Iraqi air strikes on Tehran.

The spokesman said Mr. Bangemann's trip was called off because of the new flare-up in fighting. He said no new date had been set for the visit, which would have included discussions with Iraqi officials on expanding trade ties.

Iraqi Ambassador Abdul Razak Kassim Al Hasimi was due to visit the ministry Tuesday to be told formally of Mr. Bangemann's decision, he said.

The German airline Lufthansa suspended two scheduled flights to Baghdad Tuesday because of the Iranian attacks.

A flight from Bahrain to Frankfurt via Baghdad had been rerouted and a direct flight from Frankfurt to Baghdad had been cancelled, a spokeswoman said. She said the airline would decide future flights on a day-to-day basis.

## Hassan sends letter to Brazilian leader

BRASILIA (R) — Moroccan Culture Minister Mohammed Benaisa has delivered a letter from King Hassan to Brazilian President Jose Sarney on the Sahara issue, the problem of Third World debt and bilateral relations, the minister said.

Mr. Benaisa told journalists he had sought Brazil's support for the Moroccan plan for a United Nations-supervised referendum in the former Spanish Sahara.

Brazil does not recognise the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Polisario Front guerrillas fighting the Moroccan government.

Mr. Benaisa said he had also discussed with Foreign Minister Olavo Seabra the role Morocco

with its African and Arab links could play in North-South cooperation and expressed solidarity with the efforts of the Cartagena group of Latin American debtors.

The three-member team led by Mr. Benaisa was expected to leave for Uruguay before visiting Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay. Two other Moroccan missions had been despatched to northern South America and Central America, he said.

Meanwhile the Polisario Front said Monday it killed 56 Moroccan soldiers when it attacked a Moroccan encampment last week in the Western Sahara.

A statement from the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) said its Polisario forces

## Taba breakthrough seen possible

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Israel open new talks on Thursday with signs of a possible breakthrough in their border dispute over the Taba enclave in Sinai, diplomats said Tuesday.

They said Israel appeared ready to meet an Egyptian request that the dispute over Egypt's Taba, held by Israel, should be submitted to arbitration by a third party.

Israel has been saving the issue should be settled through reconciliation.

The diplomats, however, said Israel apparently placed certain undisclosed conditions on arbitration and it remained to be seen whether Egypt could accept them.

Avraham Tamir, director-general of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' office, arrived here Wednesday for the new round of talks.

Israel retained Taba, a 700-metre strip of the Sinai desert coast, after withdrawing from the rest of Sinai in 1982, and has set up a flourishing tourist resort there.

A first round of talks on improving ties between Egypt and Israel ended on May 18, with apparently little progress on the border dispute.

The two sides reported to their governments and Egyptian Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandeel went to Israel Monday with a message from Mr. Peres from President Hosni Mubarak.

## West Bank university closes to protest Beirut massacres

NABLUS, West Bank (Agencies) — The largest Palestinian university in the occupied West Bank cancelled classes for two days Tuesday to protest recent massacres in refugee camps in Beirut.

Saeed Erakat, spokesman for Al Najah University in the city of Nablus, told the Associated Press the decision to shut the campus symbolised widespread "disaffection and anger at atrocities by the Syrian-backed elements in the Beirut area."

The recent fighting between the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen and Palestinian commandos has curtailed celebrations over the return of 605 Palestinian prisoners released from Israeli jails during a May 20 prisoner exchange.

Couples were postponing weddings and engagement parties as radio stations and newspapers published in East Jerusalem head-

lined news of civilian killings by the militiamen in Lebanon. Mr. Erakat said.

"People are very, very sad. They feel as though the Palestinians have become a target for everyone's aggression," he said.

Meanwhile Israeli occupation authorities Monday night imposed a curfew on the Jabalia Refugee Camp in the occupied Gaza Strip, according to news received from the West Bank.

Occupation authorities waged a campaign of arrests that included many of the camp's residents and continued a house search all of Monday night and Tuesday morning, the news added.

The report said an Israeli army patrol was attacked with a Molotov cocktail while patrolling the streets of the camp.

An Israeli spokesman who reported the incident Tuesday declined to report on casualties.

## Libyan leader, Habash discuss Beirut fighting

CAIRO (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has held talks in Tripoli with a Syrian-based Palestinian leader on the Shi'ite-Palestinian fighting in Beirut.

Libya's news agency (JANA) reported Tuesday.

JANA said that during the meeting, held late Monday, George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), presented "a comprehensive report on what is taking place in Lebanon and the atrocities to which the Palestinian camps are subjected."

Mr. Habash said the fighting in Beirut goes beyond efforts by the Lebanese to restore order in their country and concerns not only the existence of the Palestinian struggle but "the whole issue of Arab steadfastness," JANA reported.

Mr. Habash, who lives in Damascus, Syria, leads a Marxist faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which had split with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat over the issue of negotiating a settlement of the Pal-

estinian issue.

The PFLP has traditionally demanded establishment of a Palestinian state encompassing all of what is now Israel, while Mr. Arafat has said he was willing to establish a state on "any part of liberated Palestine," namely the Israeli-held West Bank and Gaza.

Since the outbreak of fighting between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslims, PLO factions opposed to Mr. Arafat have closed ranks to resist the Lebanese militiamen.

The fighting began May 19 when Amal militiamen attempted to disarm Palestinian fighters in Beirut camps "to prevent the PLO from re-building its power base destroyed in the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon."

Syria is also believed eager to prevent Mr. Arafat, who was expelled from Damascus in June 1983, from re-emerging as a power in Lebanon.

Libya, an ally of the Syrians and an opponent of Mr. Arafat, has supported the Palestinians in the current fighting.

## Turkey rejects Greek conditions for talks

ANKARA (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Tuesday Turkey rejected conditions set by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu for talks between the two countries on outstanding differences, Anadolu News Agency reported.

In an interview with the semi-official agency, Mr. Ozal said setting conditions for talks was unreasonable and it was "inconceivable" that Turkey should accept them.

Mr. Mubarak has refused to set a date for such talks unless the Taba dispute is resolved and Israel withdraws fully from South Lebanon. He also seeks progress on the Palestinian issue.

from Cyprus and Ankara accepted Greek rights in the Aegean.

Mr. Ozal said: "We believe problems between the two countries can only be solved on the basis of equity through negotiations without preconditions."

He said a lasting settlement in the Cyprus issue could be achieved only through "a positive development" in relations between the two countries and establishment of mutual trust in the divided Mediterranean island.

Mr. Papandreu said last week that talks would be possible only if Turkish troops withdrew

Mr. Ozal said Turkey wanted friendship and cooperation with Greece.

## Palestinians retake positions

(Continued from page 1)

said the girls hid explosives under belts around their waists and dashed together into the midst of the militiamen and soldiers.

The explosion caused "many losses in lives and ammunition in the ranks of aggressors against security of our camps and masses," the statement said.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), said last week that squads of Palestinians had been formed to defend Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut from attack by Amal militiamen.

The statement called the suicide girls "martyrs" and named them as Samiyya Ayyoub, 17; Ahlaim Matar, 19; Fatma Snaib, 17; and Hayam Al Hajj, 18.

Syrian sponsored negotiations to end the fighting have so far failed with the Palestinians refusing to yield to Amal demands that the army take charge of the camps and that all weapons be collected by a "neutral militia."

Reliable sources told the Jordan Times Tuesday that the Palestinians have turned down Amal proposals which were represented by Syria. The proposals call for disarming Palestinian fighters belonging to Fatah who are loyal to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and commandos of the DFLP, which stayed away from joining the "national salvation front."

The Palestinian side considered the proposals as a manoeuvre designed to draw a wedge in the ranks of the Palestinians, the sources said.

On the other hand, the "national salvation front" has submitted a draft resolution as an alternative for the Syrian-Amal set of proposals and these include an immediate and total ceasefire; no entry to anyone to the refugee camps in Beirut; removal of all armed elements; evacuation of the wounded and an urgent meeting between the national salvation front, Amal, Syria and the so-called "national democratic front" of Lebanon.

In case Amal does not approve the proposal, the front proposed that it should be left for the Syrian president to pass directives to both sides on what Syria considers a safe and correct solution, the sources told the Jordan Times.

In Nicosia, the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) accused the Lebanese government of siding with Amal forces in fighting against the Palestinians.

A PLF statement delivered to the Reuters office in Nicosia said: "The participation of the Lebanese army's Sixth and Eighth brigades in the fighting is clear proof of the partnership existing between the regime and Amal against the Palestinians."

## Peres cautious against inquiry into Lebanon invasion

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Tuesday cautioned members of his Labour Party not to press for a commission of inquiry into Israel's invasion and three-year occupation of Lebanon, state radio reported.

Mr. Peres was quoted by the radio as telling a closed meeting of Labour parliamentarians that although he had supported calls for an inquiry in the past, there was not a parliamentary majority in favour of it.

Opposition proposals to establish an inquiry commission are expected to be discussed in parliament when a debate on the exchange of 1,150 pro-Palestinian commandos for three Israeli soldiers resumes Wednesday. It was originally due to resume Tuesday.

Mr. Peres heads a fragile multi-party government with the right-wing Likud, which launched the Lebanon war in 1982. Likud opposes an inquiry and has threatened to leave the coalition if Labour pursues the issue.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19	21:05	Evening Show Contd.
15:00	15:00	Evening Show Contd.
15:30	15:30	Evening Show Contd.
16:00	16:00	Evening Show Contd.
16:30	16:30	Evening Show Contd.
17:00	17:00	Evening Show Contd.
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## Kana'an leaves for Vienna talks on UNRWA deficit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an left for Vienna Tuesday to head Jordan's delegation at a meeting devoted to discussing the current deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

The meeting is for the UNRWA Advisory Commission members consisting of representatives of the governments of Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Meanwhile, Sweden has decided to donate five million krona to UNRWA. A report in the local press said that this announcement came from the Swedish Foreign Ministry following talks in Stockholm between a Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative and Swedish officials.

The statement said that despite a reduction in Sweden's fiscal budget this year, Sweden decided to help UNRWA in its present difficulties.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had earlier urged world nations to increase their donations to UNRWA to enable the agency to maintain its humanitarian mission. Sweden this year donated a total of 60 million krona to UNRWA.

In Amman, a committee representing UNRWA's teachers and other staff decided at a meeting here Monday to hold a sit-in at UNRWA's headquarters on May 30. The decision said the committee's 83 members will hold the sit-in to protest UNRWA's decision to reduce its services in view of the budget deficit, estimated at nearly \$25 million for 1985.

The committee held another sit-in at UNRWA headquarters on May 8 and had warned the agency that the committee would follow up with other protests later if UNRWA did not cancel its proposed reduction measures.

The committee said it would hold the sit-in on May 30 after a meeting with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.



ABU TALEB RECEIVES LUGAR: Chief of the Army Staff Lt.-Gen. Fadi Abu Taleb Tuesday received Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Sen. Richard Lugar, who is on a touring visit to a number of Middle Eastern countries (Petra photo)

## JEA continues expansion with ambitious plans to cope with increasing electricity demand

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's annual demand for energy registered an increase of 5.5 per cent in the year 1984, compared with 6.7 per cent in 1983, and fuel used for generating electricity accounted for 23.8 per cent of the total fuel consumed in the country in 1984, the recently published annual report of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) showed.

The report pointed out that the growth rate in energy demand was relatively small when compared to the average 14 per cent during the 1973-1983 period, but still is in excess of the overall economic growth of the country which registered 2.8 per cent in 1984.

Jordan imported oil worth a total of JD 238 million in the year, representing about 11 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) and this figure is also considered high by international standards, in terms of the acceptable proportion between GNP and fuel import bills, the report said. The total energy demand in 1984 was about 2,730,000 tons of oil equivalent, the report said.

Focusing on electricity generation, distribution and consumption in the Kingdom, the report said the demand for electricity registered an increase of 19.8 per cent in 1984, as against 27.4 per cent in 1983, and pointed out that the growth rate in demand for electricity is still higher in proportion to the growth rate in overall demand for energy. The average annual growth in demand for electricity in the last five years was 21.8 per cent, which is also considered high by international standards, the report said, and attributed the "unproportional" growth to the rapid expansion of industries and the completion of a number of rural electrification projects, in addition to increasing economic growth.

### Consumption

Electricity consumption in 1984 amounted to 1944 gwh (gigawatt-hour-one billion watt hour) in 1984, the report said. A break up in the figure showed that the industrial sector consumed 43.8 per cent (44 per cent in 1983), the domestic sector accounted for 31.1 per cent (34.5 per cent in 1983), the commercial sector consumed 12 per cent (11 per cent in 1983) while 7.8 per cent (6.5 per cent in 1983) was used for water pumping and 5.3 per cent

(3.5 per cent in 1983) for miscellaneous purposes including consumption by hospitals, charities, broadcasting, etc.

The report said that a combination of several factors, including a "saturation" in the consumption of some of the main large industries, a national energy conservation policy and the relatively warm winter in 1984, contributed to bringing down the overall growth in electricity demand to 19.8 per cent. It expressed optimism that decline in demand for electricity will continue in the coming years as a result of the national conservation campaign, and higher tariffs introduced in 1984 "to reflect more realistically the true costs of energy."

A total of 2,265 gwh of electricity was produced in Jordan in 1984, representing an increase of 18.1 per cent from the corresponding figure for 1983, the report said. The figure includes electricity generated by non-JEA producers. Various JEA generating units, with a production of 1908 gwh, accounted for 84.2 per cent of the total production while the remainder 357 gwh, was produced by various private corporations for their own consumption.

### Power stations

The major contributor to the JEA production was Al Hussein Thermal Power Station in Zarqa with 74.4 per cent, followed by the Marka Power Station (5.3 per cent), the Amman South Gas Turbine Station (0.3 per cent) and the Karak and Tafleh power stations (0.8 per cent) and the Aqaba diesel power station (3.3 per cent). The rest (0.1 per cent) was accounted for by power stations in Ma'an and remote villages.

Among the non-JEA producers, various industrial companies, including the Jordan Cement Factories in Fubels, the Jordan Refinery Company in Zarqa, the Arab Potash Company in Ghor Safi and the Jordan Fertilizer Company in Aqaba accounted for 14.8 per cent of the total production, while the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) produced 0.7 per cent and municipalities and other accounted for 0.3 per cent.

According to the JEA annual report, steam power accounted for generating 87.3 per cent of the total electricity produced in Jordan in 1984 while diesel power was used to generate 11.9 per cent and gas turbine power accounted

for 0.8 per cent.

### New generating units

JEA boosted the total installed production capacity of the Kingdom to 700 megawatts by the end of 1984 by introducing into operation new generating units with a total capacity of 126 megawatts, the report said. Of the total 700 megawatt capacity, JEA accounts for 601.5 megawatts while non-JEA producers, including the various industries, the IDECO and municipalities and others, have the remainder (98.5 megawatt) of the total installed capacity.

In addition, work is under way in Aqaba for a new thermal power station which will have an installed capacity of 260 megawatts. The project, which will use steam to start production in 1986.

The JEA also has plans to expand the project by adding two coal-fired steam units each of 130 megawatts, with provisions for dual (coal and oil) firing. A decision is expected to be taken in this regard by end of this year.

The peak load in 1984 was 470 megawatts as against 363 megawatts in 1983, reflecting an increase of 12.9 per cent, the report said. The interconnected peak load recorded in October 1984 was 372.1 megawatts as against 309.6 megawatts in 1983, registering an increase of 20.2 per cent.

In 1984, the national grid for electricity transmission was expanded considerably when the JEA completed the interconnection of the north of the Kingdom with the south by a 132 kv line linking Ma'an and Aqaba which provided the port city with power from the national network. Work is continuing on another 400 kv transmission line between Amman and Aqaba and the project is expected to be completed by 1986.

Also, the report said, new substations with a total capacity of 609 mva have been put into operation in Sahab, Ashrafieh, Subeiti and Qweira and expansion work has been carried out in substations in Irbid, Zarqa, Bayader, Amman South and Ma'an.

Turning to the electricity distribution system in the country, the report said the total length of 132 kva transmission lines stood at 1284 circuit kilometres at the end of 1984.

At the end of 1984, the distribution networks in Jordan stood at 2,374 kilometres (including 278 kilometres underground) of 33 kv networks, 613 kilometres of 11 kv networks and 7,181 kilometres of 0.4 kv networks with a total of 1,475 MVA substation capacity.

### Consumers

The total number of consumers at the end of 1984 stood at 362,000, representing 87 per cent of the population, as against 323,000 in 1983, according to the report.

The report highlighted the JEA's efforts to implement the theme contained in the government's announcement earlier in 1984 that it was the year of ele-

ctricity and water and said the authority and the distribution companies electrified 139 villages, inhabited by about 125,000 people, boosting the total number of electrified villages to 479, with total number of inhabitants estimated at 887,000 people, representing 85 per cent of the total rural population. Under present plans, a total of 87 new villages will be electrified in 1985 bringing the total number of electrified villages to 566 with an estimated population of 949,000 people or 91 per cent of the total rural population of the Kingdom, according to the report.

JEA and the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO) and IDECO, the two companies responsible for power supply to direct consumers, in Amman and Irbid regions, respectively, continued to implement new distribution projects in their respective areas and improve the power supply system, the report said. It said the JEA completed the erection of 353 kilometres of overhead distribution networks and 222 kilometres of underground cables, and while JEPCO built 599 kilometres of overhead networks and 119 kilometres of underground cables, IDECO completed 954 kilometres of overhead lines and 37 kilometres of underground network.

### Employees, productivity

The average number of JEA employees in the past year was 1,531 as against 1,467 in 1983 and the level of productivity increased from 1,097 mwh per employee in 1983 to 1,246 mwh in 1984, the report said.

For the electricity sector as a whole in Jordan, the total number of employees was 4,162 in 1984, with an average productivity of 544 mwh per employee, as against 4,005 employees with and 479 mwh in 1983.

The JEA's supply areas include the Jordan Valley, Karak, Tafleh, Ma'an, Shobak and Aqaba, and while JEPCO is responsible for power supply in Amman and its suburbs, IDECO supplies the Irbid region and northeast of the Kingdom. The total number of JEA consumers stood at 45,200 at the end of 1984, while JEPCO figures showed 230,700 and the IDECO figure stood at 85,100.

The tariff for electricity varies from sector to sector but on a uniform pattern in Jordan. Domestic consumers are charged 38 fils per kwh for the first 160 kwh and 52 fils per kwh above a total monthly consumption of 160 kilowatts, in addition to a minimum monthly charge of JD 1. The commercial sector is charged 46 fils per kwh.

For small industries using under 2,500 kwh per month are charged 40 fils per kwh and those using above 2,500 kwh have to pay only 28 fils per kwh.

For large industries the rates are JD 3.05 per kilowatt per month for peak load, 24 fils per kwh of day energy and 16 fils per kwh for night energy.

Consumers of power for water pumping are charged 29 fils per kwh while the street lighting tax is set at 13 fils per kwh.

## Italian envoy offers support for urban development programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi has promised the Italian government's support for projects being implemented by the Zarqa Development Corporation (ZDC).

Speaking Tuesday at a meeting he held with members of a ZDC team at his office, the ambassador said that the Italian government is willing to extend support for similar development projects in Jordan.

The team was led by ZDC Chairman of the Board of Directors Tayseer Ammani who presented a briefing on the corporation's programmes and projects which include establishing public gardens, libraries and other recreational facilities in the city of Zarqa.

The two sides discussed the prospect of winning Zarqa with the Italian city of Rimini with the purpose of exchanging publications and expertise on urban development.

## Labour minister calls for coordination in demographic, social development projects

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan opened here Tuesday a workshop on demographic projects, mother and child health care centres and family planning in Jordan and called on all the concerned institutions to coordinate and cooperate in a comprehensive, integrated way to serve the people of Jordan.

The minister stressed that intensive cooperation and coordination is the only means to achieve the goals of serving the Jordanian public in all fields: human, social and economic.

"At the Ministry of Labour," the minister explained, "we are giving priority and special attention to population education projects." Through this project, he added, which is being implemented with the help of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), many fields are covered such as labourers and organised working areas, cooperative work and working women.

"The Ministry of Labour and Social Development has always sponsored and supported many projects concerning population activities, vocational training, labour education, population education, conditions of working women as well as many other important social issues concerning our society," Mr. Haj Hassan said.

Moreover, he added, the ministry will pay special attention towards this workshop and will consider its recommendations as an important priority to work on.

During the opening session of the workshop, which is organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in cooperation with the ILO and UNFPA, Mr. Saleh Khasawneh, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and director of the Population Education Project, thanked the ILO and UNFPA for their continuous support for population projects in Jordan.

In his speech, Mr. Khasawneh referred to the different institutions and organisations participating in the workshop which, he said, are concerned with population projects, preparing and rehabilitating population and serving the community as a whole.

Mr. Mahmoud Al Tal, director of the Labour Education Department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, outlined

the main goals of the workshop and said that the importance of this workshop is derived from the importance of the goals to be achieved.

These goals, Mr. Al Tal added, are to introduce the people working in the different population projects, family planning and mother and child health care centres to the achievements reached in these fields. Mr. Al Tal went on to say that the workshop also aims to define an acceptable and viable framework for the furtherance of cooperation and coordination among the different institutions and demographic projects in Jordan.

During the first working session, two papers were presented and discussed by the 50 participants representing different ministries, institutions and the private sector.

Mr. Mahmoud Al Tal presented a paper on the population education project, which started in 1974 and which aims to introduce the population education concept to labourers and to improve the lives of the people in all aspects of life. This project is being carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

The second paper on "Supported Communication Programmes for Population Development" was presented by Mr. Walid Krekshan, director of the Development Communication Department at the Ministry of Information.

## Red Crescent pays tribute to active member

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — President of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Hospital Najibeh Nabulsi was Tuesday awarded the Florence Nightingale medal for her outstanding voluntary work and her active participation in establishing public gardens, libraries and other recreational facilities in the city of Zarqa.

The two sides discussed the prospect of winning Zarqa with the Italian city of Rimini with the purpose of exchanging publications and expertise on urban development.

President of the JNRCS Ahmad Abu Qoura, who awarded Mrs. Nabulsi the medal, said that the medal is given to honour the spirit which marked the whole life of Florence Nightingale. The medal is awarded to qualified nurses and voluntary workers who are active

members or regular helpers of Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies.

Dr. Abu Qoura said that Mrs. Nabulsi had worked in times of peace and war, with exceptional devotion and courage to help the wounded, sick and disabled.

Mrs. Nabulsi, who is 74 years old, became the president of the JNRCS hospital in 1956 and is also a member of the JNRCS's central executive committee and a founder of the society.

Mrs. Nabulsi has previously received an Independence Medal of the Third Degree from His Majesty King Hussein for her efforts in the aftermath of the 1967

war. Dr. Abu Qoura said, wearing the silver-gilt medal, bearing a portrait of Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Nabulsi thanked Dr. Abu Qoura for his continuous support for all social welfare voluntary organisations and workers in Jordan.

Mrs. Nabulsi, an active and enthusiastic volunteer, has helped with other women in relief work for refugees who settled in Jordan after the 1948 war. Dr. Abu Qoura said, Mrs. Nabulsi has also actively participated in raising necessary funds for needy families as well as distributing clothes and food to all underprivileged people.

## I.B.M. Appoints Dealer in Jordan



International Business Machines, IBM, has recently appointed "General Computer & Electronics Company, GCE, as their PC dealer in Jordan.

Dr. Ghassan Mufleh, Chairman of the board of GCE, said that the agreement with IBM was signed on 19-5-85, and became effective

as of 23-5-85. Dr. Mufleh added that GCE will market and support the whole I.B.M. range of PCs to I.B.M. standard.

Picture: (from left to right) Dr. Ghassan Mufleh, Mr. Beverly Yates, Mr. Yousef Barghouti, Mr. Fouad Sahyoun, Mr. Khaled Kilani, Mr. Homam Darwazah,

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# Jordan Times

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## Aggravation in Gulf

THE RESUMPTION of attacks and shelling of civilian targets in Iraq and Iran ushers in a new trend towards further aggravating the situation in the Gulf and makes a mockery of all efforts designed to end the conflict.

Iran's adamant position, its refusal to halt war activity during the Holy Month of Ramadan and the attempted assassination on the Emir of Kuwait have all paved the way for the new serious situation. Iranian leaders, frustrated by the failure of their troops to achieve any success in the battlefield, may have found an outlet in trying to assassinate Arab leaders who support Iraq, and seem still intent on pursuing the war despite the huge losses incurred by the Iranian people. They have turned down all bids for peace put forward by Islamic countries, the United Nations and other world organisations, as evidenced by the failure of the Saudi foreign minister's mission in Iran last week.

It is indeed a pity to see all the efforts of various groups and countries and the United Nations going up in thin air at a time when Arab countries pursue efforts for ending the Gulf war. Missions like that of the seven-nation Arab team, which visited Moscow on Monday seeking an end to the conflict, and endeavours by the Organisation of Islamic Conference could not succeed unless the Iranian regime is totally convinced of the need to end the war.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who visited both Baghdad and Tehran recently and paved the way for a momentary lull in the shelling of civilian areas, has issued an appeal to both sides to exercise restraint. Iraq can be counted on to respond favourably, maintain a ceasefire and negotiate a just and honourable end to the conflict. But the Iranian regime has again and again reiterated its determination to pursue the war, whatever the cost.

The only way to force Iran to respond to calls of peace seems to be through concerted, total and unwavering support for Iraq by all Arab countries. Only through a unanimous show of solidarity, backed by strong defence, can the Arabs convince Iran of the futility of continuing the war, and compel the regime in Tehran to come to the negotiating table.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Last chance for peace

OBSERVERS OF Middle East developments over the past three decades must have realised by now that the Arabs have never turned down any opportunity for establishing peace, but every time they moved towards it they found the doors closed. The Arabs have approached the United Nations and world powers to help them fulfil their desire to live in peace, but every time they did that they were confronted by Zionist terror, and more Israeli aggressions and invasions. The world powers, instead of protecting the victim and punishing the aggressor, continued to extend assistance to the aggressor financially, militarily and economically.

When the Arabs say that the situation in the Middle East now offers a last chance for peace, they have good reason to believe that. They are ready to make peace, but if the door is once again closed, then the only alternative will be an escalation of all forms of violence and confrontation leading to a battle of destiny.

No doubt, King Hussein will put these facts to the American administration in Washington this week and he will also note that for Washington to miss this last opportunity will be a catastrophe not for the Middle East alone but for the whole world as well.

### Al Dustour: Return to killing

IRAN HAS turned down a call by the Islamic nations to halt war activities during the holy month of Ramadan, refused all bids to stop the war and continued massing troops along the border with Iraq. In addition, Iranian agents were sent to assassinate the Emir of Kuwait in yet another show of disregard to Arab feelings and bids for peace. With these actions Iran has thus paved the way for a new round of shelling of civilian targets by Iranian and Iraqi aircraft.

The return to the killing of innocent civilians is a new turn towards further deterioration of the situation in the Gulf region and another setback to the efforts exerted by all regional and international organisations to stop the conflict.

It is really regrettable that Iran resorts to aggravating the situation at a time when an Arab team is visiting world capitals advocating peace between Iraq and Iran. Iran seems to be intent on foiling Arab efforts to halt the war, and, therefore, it is now left totally to the U.N. secretary general and his good offices to try to arrange a ceasefire conducive to peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King conveys joint message

KING HUSSEIN'S visit to Washington is yet another attempt on the part of the Arab nation to bring about peace. His mission is difficult, bearing in mind the fact that the United States is the strongest ally for Israel and a power that continued to provide Israel with all means required to enable the Zionists to launch their aggressions on the Arabs.

It is true that the Arabs continue to enlist the help of the European nations, the Soviet Union and the United Nations in their endeavour to reach peace, yet the American role and its influence form the basis in any peace moves. The United States is an important factor in the process because it has always supported the views of its Israeli ally in defiance of European's and the international community.

King Hussein is carrying to Washington a Jordanian-Palestinian joint initiative for peace at a time when the Palestine question was almost neglected by Washington in view of the little wars the Arabs are busy themselves with, and the situation in Lebanon. King Hussein will no doubt try to persuade the Reagan administration that the Palestine issue tolerates no further delay and of the need for serious efforts to establish peace.

# Militias of all colours on the Lebanon scene

From Associated Press

BEIRUT — This Middle Eastern country is largely controlled by more than 20 militias and private armies that have been fighting one war or another for the last 10 years.

They range from right-wing groups to radical Marxists and Islamic fanatics. Here is a brief description of some groups:

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which built a state-within-a-state in Lebanon until Israel invaded in 1982.

In recent months, many of the 8,000 guerrillas withdrawn from the country in 1982 have slipped back. The Shi'ite Muslims, their one-time allies, have attacked Beirut refugee camps to end a return by the PLO.

More than 5,000 PLO guerrillas are now believed to be in Lebanon. There is a split in the PLO

between supporters of Yasser Arafat and PLO rebels. Some PLO members have been aiding Muslim and leftist groups in sectarian fighting against Christians in South Lebanon.

The Lebanese Forces is a coalition of four right-wing mainly Christian groups that have fought leftists and Palestinians since the outbreak of Lebanon's civil war in 1975.

The Christians' main fighting machine is dominated by the Falange Party founded by Pierre Gemayel in 1936 after he visited Nazi Germany.

The militia has a basic core of about 6,000 fighters, but claims it can field 15,000 and support its forces with Sherman tanks. The Lebanese Forces were trained and armed by Israel. But after defeats by Syrian-backed leftists and splits in their ranks, they are severing

links with Israel.

The Progressive Socialist Party is the political organisation overseeing the militia of the Druze, a sect that is an offshoot of Islam. They are leftists and led by Walid Junblatt, who is a member of the cabinet in Lebanon's unity government. They have about 6,000 warriors, but can field up to 12,000 from the 250,000-strong Druze community based in the Chouf Mountains east of Beirut.

The Progressive Socialist Party is backed by Syria and its arms, which include T-54 and T-62 Soviet-made tanks, come from Libya.

Amal is the main Shi'ite Muslim force. Its name means "hope". Amal has about 6,500 full-time fighters, but boasts it can muster more than 18,000 if necessary.

Though politically leftist, Amal's fighters are mainly Muslim

fundamentalists and militias have split its ranks. Extremist Hussein Musawi broke away and formed Islamic Amal more than two years ago, but his faction never grew outside his power base in east Lebanon's ancient city of Baalbek where he has a few hundred fighters.

Hezbollah is another Shi'ite group that broke away from Amal. Its leaders are fundamentalist sheikhs and it is supported mainly by Iran and by the Arafat loyalists in the Palestine Liberation Organisation who are at odds with Syria.

Hezbollah has only a few hundred fighters. Its leader is reputed to be Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, a militant anti-American cleric.

Hezbollah's extremists have been linked to suicide bombings of the U.S. embassy, the embassy annex and American Marine head-

quarters in Beirut. About 300 Americans were killed in the attacks.

The Mourabitoun is the Sunni Muslims' main militia. It advocates the pan-Arab socialism of the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt. The Mourabitoun was active early in the civil war as the PLO's main ally. Its influence shrunk after the PLO was pushed out in 1982.

The Mourabitoun were beaten again in April when Amal, backed by the Druze militia, defeated them in bloody street battles to control west Beirut. Their present strength is not known.

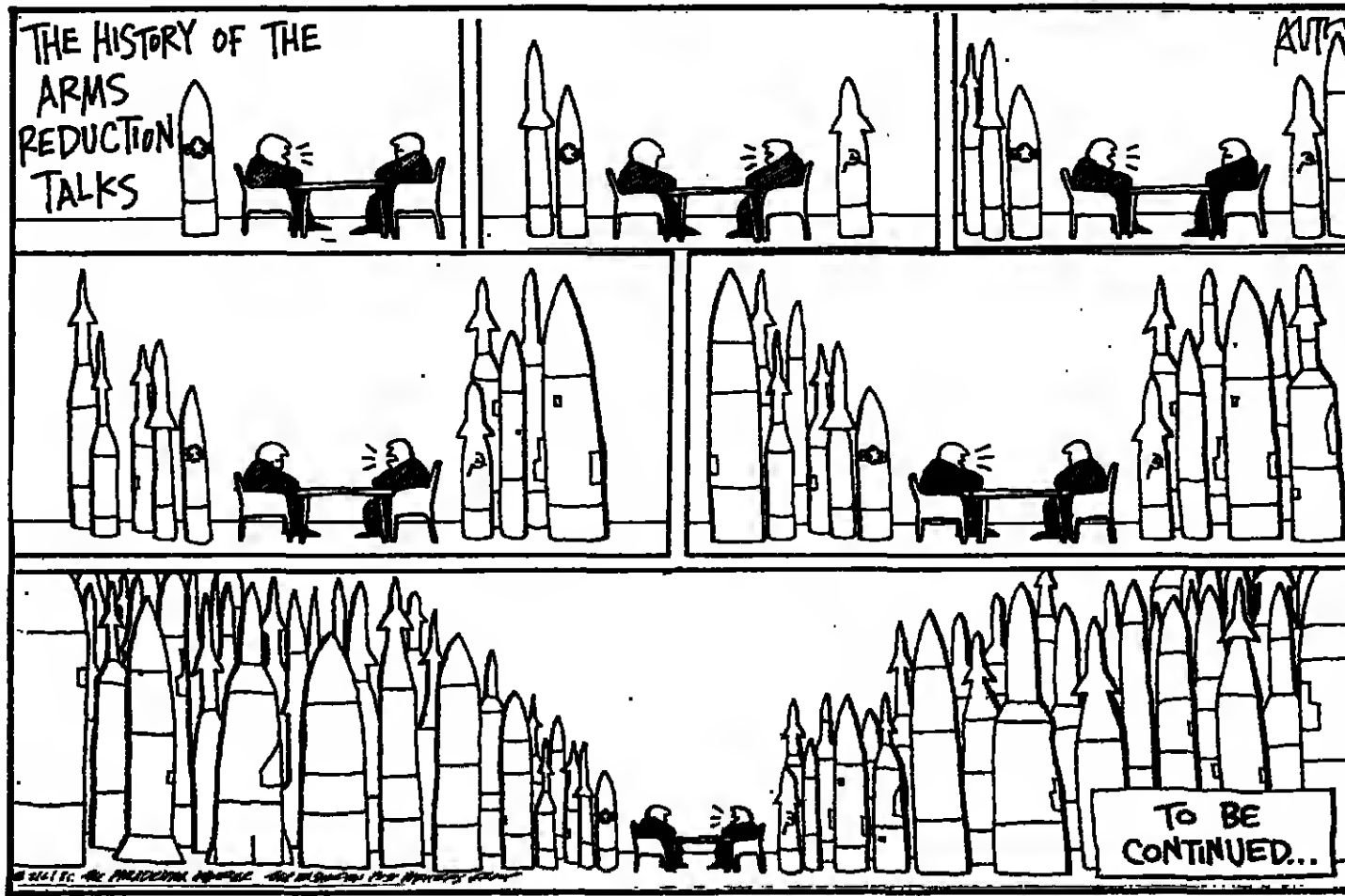
The Marada, for "giants," is a 5,000-strong Christian militia led by former President Suleiman Franjeh. They were allied with the Lebanese Forces in 1975-76, but turned against them after Falangists stormed their stronghold

in the mountain town of Zgharta and killed Mr. Franjeh's son, his family and 32 bodyguards.

The South Lebanon Army was founded by a renegade Christian army major, Saad Haddad, who deserted in 1976. It now controls a border strip in South Lebanon and is trained and armed by Israel. Maj. Haddad died in 1983. The 1,000-man army now is led by a retired Lebanese army officer, Brig.-Gen. Antoine Lahd.

The Popular Liberation Army is a newly founded alliance of Muslim and Druze factions, supported by Palestinians and fighting in South Lebanon against Israeli-backed militias.

It is believed to have more than 5,000 men who spearheaded a Muslim offensive last month that drove some 40,000 Christians from coastal villages in South Lebanon.



## 'Thatcher hijacked the Conservative Party'

By Alan Elsner  
Reuter

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is a humourless, self-righteous zealot who has hijacked the ruling Conservative Party, according to a new book by a prominent member of her own party.

Member of Parliament (M.P.) Julian Critchley, 55, once described Mrs. Thatcher as "the great she-elephant". Now he has used his autobiography, "Westminster Blues", to launch a new attack on her personality and leadership.

Mrs. Thatcher's 10 years as Conservative leader have been "the longest political hijack in history", he writes.

"Her attempt to tie the Conservative Party rigidly to the success of the free market rather than being pragmatic and flexible threatens to cut the party off from its roots."

A self-acknowledged moderate, or "wet", Mr. Critchley is a leading member of Conservative Centre Forward, a group launched this month to press Mrs. Thatcher to alter economic policy in order to ease Britain's record unemployment rate of 13.5 per cent.

Mr. Critchley looks back with regret to times his party was led by witty men with a touch of aristocratic nonchalance, qualities he believes were personified by Harold MacMillan — now Lord Stockton — who was prime minister from 1957 to 1963.

"He bestrode the world with his carefully cultivated elegance and wit," Mr. Critchley recalls, adding, "As Mrs. Thatcher has gone up in the world, so has the party come down."

Old-style Conservative M.P.s have given way to "cheerful girls in hats who once moved conference motions in favour of corporal and capital punishment and small town solicitors and estate agents with flat, provincial accents."

Formation of the Centre Forward Group, with the support of about 30 M.P.s, was the most dramatic sign of growing alarm among Conservatives that the Thatcher government might have lost its way midway through its second term.

Some believe the prime minister's abrasive style and refusal to compromise on her strict monetarist economic policies may lose the Conservatives the next election in 1987 or 1988.

Mrs. Thatcher herself seems to have taken the advice of aides to try to soften her image. In parliament, she has taken care recently to appear conciliatory, replying almost gently to critics instead of brushing them off with a crushing retort.

Mr. Critchley was first elected to parliament in 1959, the same year as Mrs. Thatcher. He hoped for ministerial office in the first Thatcher cabinet in 1979. Now he cheerfully acknowledges that his book published this month will

end any hope of advancement.

It is not the first time Mrs. Critchley has been in conflict with his party's leadership. In 1980 he was forced to own up to the authorship of an unsigned newspaper article describing Mrs. Thatcher as "tart, obstinate and didactic".

In a 1983 article, he called her "the great she-elephant", explaining that the term was one of admiration and respect in Swaziland.

Mr. Critchley is also contemptuous of the two men he thinks most likely to succeed Mrs. Thatcher as Conservative leader — Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit and Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine.

Mr. Tebbit, he says, represents the "embodiment of the party's Gothic revival", while Mr. Heseltine "tends not to be able to see a parapet without ducking below it."

Mr. Critchley acknowledges that the figure of Mrs. Thatcher dominates his autobiography, as she has dominated his political career.

"There is a quality to that gritty voice which, when combined with a fierce and unrelenting glare, and the repetition of the obvious, amounts to the infliction of pain," he writes.

"Many would forgive the prime minister had she a sense of humour, but she has none."

Mr. Critchley dismisses most M.P.s not holding ministerial office as faceless yes-men, powerless



to influence events, their only job to sustain the government in power. The House of Commons reminds him of battery hens he once saw.

"Their heads poking through the bars, they faced each other in their hundreds. The air was filled with dust, the chamber reverberated to the noise of protest, penance and pique."

Publication of the book has prompted a spate of articles asking why a man as talented as Mr. Critchley has never achieved ministerial office.

Political commentator Brian Walden concluded: "Mr. Critchley was too bright, too honest, too witty, to fit easily into the crawling grind of political advancement."

## Shultz, O'Higgins in Chilean censor's net

By Luis Alvarez  
Reuter

SANTIAGO — Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Chile's 19th-century independence hero Bernardo O'Higgins are among the latest victims of the military government's zealous censors.

Mr. Del Valle's account of a meeting with the U.S. ambassador, Mr. Shultz's comments on the U.S. commitment to human rights and O'Higgins' thoughts on the freedom of the press were all quoted by the opposition political magazine Hoy in recent months.

But the censors, who have studied the magazine's material every week since President Augusto Pinochet reimposed a state of siege on Chile in November sent back the articles with the offending items struck out.

Hoy has been lucky. Six other opposition publications were handed outright under the state of siege and all media were told to ignore politics and play down ter-

rorism. But Editor Emilio Filippi says the censorship of Hoy has been immoral, improper and at times laughable.

Such phrases as "economic boom", "transition", "human rights", "last decade", "opponents" and "democratic regime" have been systematically eliminated from the magazine's pages.

Diplomats and politicians see the press restrictions as the true aim of the state of siege, which added little to the battery of anti-terrorist powers General Pinochet already had but enabled him to crack down on political dissent.

Many foreign governments and some of Gen. Pinochet's own supporters have been upset by the public restrictions and the private pressures brought to bear on journalists.

Officials from the National Directorate of Social Communication (DINACOS), the government body in charge of the press, call newspapers and radio stations

regularly to insist that certain items be suppressed, journalists say.

"They have even threatened to close us down," said one.

The head of DINACOS, Jose Miguel Armendariz, says the censors of Hoy include journalists, engineers and sociologists, but Mr. Filippi remains unimpressed. "The group of censors, like all groups of censors, is made up of people who are completely dim, uninformed and grotesquely suspicious," he said.

They have censored a member of the military junta — Admiral Jose Toribio Merino — the Archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, and local soccer idol Carlos Caszely.

The word "transition", used to refer to the period ending in 1990 when a form of democratic rule is due to return to Chile, has been particularly out of favour.

It was cut out of a short article on education entitled "Infants in transition" and removed from an analysis on the Soviet Union after

the death of President Konstantin Chernenko which carried the headline "Still in transition?"

Sometimes the censors are more subtle. Individual words such as "not" are removed from a sentence and Mr. Filippi has little choice but to drop it altogether.

Journalists from the publications suspended last November have evaded censorship by publishing semi-clandestine newsletters, circulated in small numbers to journalists, news agencies and foreign embassies.

One is edited by the opposition-controlled Journalists Association, whose offices were raided in February. Others are produced by staff from the magazines Apso and Analisis.

Despite the formal ban, political news is found in pro-government media, where the restrictions are not applied providing comment is favourable to the government and that the opposition is mentioned only for the purposes of condemnation.

## Is the \$25b shuttle programme defective

By Harry F. Rosenthal  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Any critic of the very expensive U.S. space programme has only to open his newspaper before, during and after a shuttle flight to find ammunition.

Every shuttle has gone up and come down safely, but few of the 17 flights were trouble-free. Delays, cages that spewed animal wastes and a poor satellite launch record invite the question: Is the 25-billion-dollar space programme worth the money?

Five of 15 satellites entrusted to the shuttle for delivery to orbit have suffered launch failures. The fault in each case had to do with the satellites' own propulsion systems and not the way they left the shuttle, but the Space Agency gets the blame anyway.

"Glitches are a part of life, especially if you are in the high-tech area," says Rolls-Royce Motors executive Reg Abbiss.

"NASA is on the very leading edge of technology and you have to have a lot of sympathy for people who are in that position because they do the pioneering."

"It's surprising more glitches don't appear. From Rolls-Royce Motors' standpoint, what NASA has achieved and is achieving is monumental."

The space shuttle is the most complicated machine ever built. It has to withstand a prolonged and extensive pounding on liftoff, operate as an inhabited craft in space, and land on three-mile runway after a 16,000 kilometre glide halfway around the earth.

"You are looking at a vehicle that is an aircraft in the atmosphere and it's a spaceship. It has main engines for launch and has three different types of engines for maneuvering," says Senator Jake Garn of Utah, who flew on the shuttle in April as a congressional overseer.

"Then you look at the necessity of pressure controls for habitability, to keep humans alive in a vacuum. You combine all of these things together ... I am amazed that the failures have been so small."

From the start, the shuttle has been beset by troubles with its engines, brakes and heat-resistant tiles. If the Space Agency had adhered to its original schedule, next month's flight would be the 36th, not the 15th.

Mission 17 achieved some spectacular scientific successes, but will be remembered for the animal waste and food that floated from the \$10 million monkey and rat cages into the cockpit where they could be inhaled by the disoriented astronauts.

A urine collection device worked in reverse, communications were tangled, the drinking water dispenser wouldn't work, foot restraints were too tight, instruments gave false readings, fire alarm lights failed a test, a vital hydraulic pump overheated and had to be shut down. Five of the 15 experiment devices on the Spacelab had problems and the crew got indications — false ones — that the cargo bay door hadn't latched properly.

And one of two small satellites wouldn't deploy from its canister. Harry Quong, director of reliability and quality assurance for NASA, views most of the foulups as part of the learning process.

"We did scrub a launch because of some contamination on some microcircuits last June," he said.

"That to me is a quality problem." Two communications satellites went into useless low orbits after successful deployment from the shuttle Challenger in February last year, defective rockets on the payload were blamed.

"From our standpoint, that is not our fault," says Mr. Quong.

One outside executive who won't absolve the Space Agency from problems with its cargoes is Sterling O. Swanger, a vice president of the Maytag Company.

"In our business we feel responsible for component parts," says Mr. Swanger. "We feel that a component part furnished by a vendor is just as important to our image of high quality as a part we manufacture."

Burt Edelson, NASA's science director, concedes that the agency has problems in quality control.

## LETTERS

### Traffic lights, Mr. Mayor

To the Editor:

ON BEHALF of the citizens of Amman, I would like to plead with the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh, to take a second look at some of the traffic lights in the capital, and to do something about them.

While we are grateful for solid improvement made to ease the flow of traffic at major crossroads and junctions, one could still notice problems with some traffic lights in Jabal Amman and Shmeisani, as well as in many other areas.

There is for instance the problem with the first traffic lights that a driver faces going down from Third Circle to Ras El Ein. If you want to turn right on that junction, coming from Third Circle, you, more often than not, would have to wait for a few minutes (sometimes more, depending on the condition of the traffic lights there) before the light turns green. Most of the waiting there is unnecessary since if the light was flashing amber cars can all too easily turn right without obstructing any of the traffic flowing in either direction, and without having to waste so much time and petrol waiting there needlessly and impatiently.

Very few cars indeed go up that road on which the Ministry of Tourism stands to the right except from this right turn or straight from Second Circle.

Other similar examples apply perfectly to the two consecutive road junctions on the road from Wadi Sagra to the Youth City. Thousands and thousands of minutes and many gallons of expensive petrol are wasted either because the traffic lights there are not programmed well or because the authorities are not paying enough attention to them.

The most notorious traffic light is doubtless that which is situated half-way between the Wadi Sagra lights and the former Alia Art Gallery (commonly known as the Flying Carpet). You should see for yourself in order to believe it.

But these are only a few among many other problematic traffic lights in Amman. When are we going to have something done about them?

S. Khouri,  
Alia Housing Estate,  
Marj El Hamam.



# Cancer: Out of the closet onto the stage

By Gerd Kroncke

AFTER THE show, the Cologne Freie Werkstatt Theatre's "Vergiss die Sonne nicht" (Don't Forget the Sun), actors and members of the audience usually meet and talk it over.

"It" is the Big C, cancer. Don't forget the Sun is a play about cancer with which the Cologne company are touring Germany. In the play all seven actors are cancer patients.

After a performance at the Pavillon am Raschplatz in Hanover, for instance, they met members of the audience, mostly women.

The women were often cancer patients who have already undergone surgery and have joined self-help groups because, as one young woman tells actress Edelgard Seebauer, cancer is different from any other disease.

Life isn't the same any more, she says. You never get out of the circle again (she doesn't say "vicious circle"). Everyone goes back to hospital sooner or later, if only for a check-up.

One of the women, no longer young but by no means old, presides over a discussion group of a good dozen women.

She says she felt it was a death sentence when the doctors told her. "And isn't it macabre," she asks, "the way doctors refer to a growing being malignant by saying it has been found to be positive?"

It didn't matter whether the doctors said you had a week or two or several months to live; it was always a death sentence.

A younger woman still in her 20s strongly disagrees. She is a vivacious type with a lock of curly hair and says she didn't feel it was a death sentence at all.

After her operation she had even taken on a new job to be able to make a fresh start, and that was three or four years ago. If what the doctors said was right, she should long since have been dead.

"But I'm still alive and kicking," she says, gleefully defying the doctors and considering each passing month as having been snatched from the jaws of fate.

She feels sure the past few years would have been much worse if she had taken the doctors' advice and undergone radiation treatment. As it is, she wants the life she will have lived to have been a good one.

The idea of staging a play about cancer came to the Cologne Company when a founder-member of their group died of it.

She came back from her summer holidays looking a little jaundiced but was found to have a gall bladder tumour. Three and a half months later she was dead.

It came as a tremendous shock. They were busy working on a new production and abandoned it from one day to the next.

It was over a year before they started talking about the actress who had died and her illness. The subject had been taboo. Then they finally made up their minds to stage a play about cancer, death and living with them.

They improvised dialogues and were corrected and given ideas by nurses and psychologists from Cologne University Hospital.

Each of the seven, three men and four women, has decided as the play has taken shape in favour of a specific personal case history.

The play takes part in the dayroom of a cancer ward where seven patients of various ages come from different walks of life.

One is a working class woman wearing a plain poplin dressing gown who continually tries to persuade herself and the others she is only in hospital for after-care.

Another is a self-confident, woman-of-the-world travel agent who says she is just a little hoarse now and then, but that is because she has to do so much talking in her job and, maybe, because she is a heavy smoker.

Edelgard Seebauer convincingly plays this part, that of a businesswoman who undergoes throat surgery and later in the play can no longer speak at all because her larynx has been removed.

In the cafe after the show Frau Seebauer smokes four or five cigarettes as usual.

Then there is a 24-year-old

woman patient who has been diagnosed as having a breast tumour and, significantly, this part was not cast until the last minute.

None of the women fancied it at all, not even on stage only, and even though breast cancer is widespread.

"You'll have to buy a bra with something in it," the working-class woman tells her, "then no-one will know the difference."

But she doesn't want a silicon breast merely to get her back into optical shape and "so the men won't be upset when they eye me over."

Actress Birgit Heintz screams her fear out into the audience, the audience is shaken by her outburst.

## Self control

Marga B., a woman with enormous powers of self-control, was at the play's premiere in Cologne. She says she admires people who can scream; she never could.

She never even screamed while giving birth to her children. She wasn't that kind of person.

How does someone like her feel when she learns she has cancer and is going to have to undergo surgery? Throughout her first sleepless night in hospital she constantly wondered why it had to be her.

Then, in the course of a second, seemingly endless night, she suddenly wondered: "Why not me?" Had she not lived life to the full?

This thought proved extremely helpful, and she feels older women are generally better able to come to terms with cancer.

"For women who went through the wartime air raids or whose husbands were prisoners of war and who brought up their children singlehandedly cancer is merely another burden to bear."

During the performance some of the audience left, while others either cried quietly or sobbed unobtrusively. One weird scene shows the preparations for an operation.

The woman whose breast is to be removed tries to come to terms with the idea by running through

the arguments, constantly beginning with the words: "Yes, but ..."

The doctors, as if in another world, mopelessly mumble a chorus of medical terms. After the show, over a soft drink in the cafe, one woman who refused to put up with the routine of conventional medical wisdom tells her tale.

"If you aren't prepared to go along with us," she says, quoting a doctor who had clearly felt most insulted, "then you really are being most egoistic. After all, we have to get on with our research."

Another member of the Hanover self-help group recalls how she had trembled like a leaf on the table in the operating theatre, hoping for a word or two of reassurance.

Yet all that came was a chilly voice asking her: "Do you always get so worked up about things?"

In self-help groups women share such experiences and warn each other, always assuming there is still time, to have nothing to do with doctors who adopt such approaches.

Over 200 groups have been set up in the Federal Republic of Germany over the past 10 years. They are almost entirely women.

Men have usually yet to learn to own up to being afraid and prefer to come to terms with the complaint on their own. Most men would sooner never raise the subject.

Even Frau Seebauer was only able to talk about cancer with her father, who was dying of it, after he had seen the play. He had previously preferred not to mention the topic; then for once he talked about it non-stop all night.

In Marga B.'s case cancer struck five years ago when the children were finally leaving lives of their own. It was as though she finally had time to allow herself the luxury of a personal illness.

She was 58, had brought up seven children, and she and her husband felt they had done a good job.

She had never before been really ill. "When subjects such as sickness, death or cancer arose they never seemed to affect me."

She even felt, when someone was ill, that all they had to do was to pull themselves together, then everything would be alright.

The first signs of the disease made their appearance when she and her husband were preparing to go on holiday — their first holiday alone and without the children.

The doctor had not said what the complaint was but had left her in no doubt that surgery would be necessary. When would she like to have the operation?

Tomorrow, she had said, always having preferred to get things over and done with. Besides, she didn't want to miss the holiday. But it wasn't to be, not that year.

The doctor had wanted to be particularly careful (which ought naturally to be a matter of course) because he was a friend of one of the family's daughters and knew them all well.

"If only he had told me first," Marga B. says. As it was, he first told one of the sons, who had studied psychology and would, he hoped, be best able to break the news.

The son told his father and when her husband paid her an unexpected visit in hospital, she recalls, he no longer needed to say a word. The way he stood there said it all.

It reminded her of the way he had looked 35 years earlier when he had to break the news that her parents had been killed in an air raid.

Her only thought was: "You must make it as easy as possible for him." The word cancer was not mentioned until later, and certainly not first by the doctor.

That seems somehow typical. Doctors withdraw to their specialised knowledge and prove a failure at moments when they ought to show understanding for or even sympathy with their patients.

At times, women patients told two Oldenburg University women sociologists, they have even had to fight to find out the truth — or been told it in an aside.

They have been through sit-

uations in which the doctor has hummed and hawed and then said: "Incidentally, what I also wanted to tell you..." In other words, preposterously: "By the way, it's cancer, you know."

In a paper on Mental and Social Problems of Women Cancer Patients the two sociologists conclude that most women feel they have been caught unawares and taken by surprise by their doctors, rejected and slighted as individuals.

In very many instances the doctor's skill and the element of trust and confidence in doctor-patient relations do not depend on whether or not the news is broken but on how it is broken.

Marga B. was most deeply depressed at being handed over on medical equipment without having the slightest idea what it was all about. She spent 12 hours entirely on her own with a radium probe in her abdomen.

If only someone who had been through it herself had talked about it with her beforehand, she thought. Yet surely doctors realise how important it is to at least try and relieve patients of their fears.

The very idea that a complaint is to be treated with hazardous radiation is bound to be met with misgivings, an article in the medical journal "Deutsches Arzteblatt" gingerly puts it.

"These misgivings are expressed in the term radiation bunker, which is what most patients call the radiation unit. The minutes they spend there seem an eternity."

During this eternity Marga B. resolved to help others if she were to be released in a state of health that at all allowed her to do so. And she has tried to do so for the past five years.

Edelgard Seebauer, the actress, has tried in arrangement for the play to be performed to doctors at a medical congress.

But the congress organisers felt it would be going too far to combine a training course designed exclusively to purvey specialist knowledge and a theatrical portrayal of human medical problems — Süddeutsche Zeitung.



The Big C... a scene from "Don't Forget the Sun"



## Mildred Scheel dies of cancer at 52

By Wolfgang Weber

COLOGNE — Mildred Scheel, founder of the German cancer prevention organisation "Deutsche Krebshilfe", felt that cancer was "worse than the pest of the Middle Ages".

The former "first lady" of the Federal Republic of Germany devoted most of her time and effort to fighting this most deadly of illnesses. Now she herself had fallen victim to this dreaded disease: Mildred Scheel (52) has died of cancer in the university clinic of her home town of Cologne.

Even as she was being artificially fed and received painkillers to relieve her of her suffering Mildred Scheel, who had already undergone three cancer operations, still answered her organisation's mail.

Mildred Scheel was born in Cologne on Dec. 31, 1932. Her mother was an American and her father a German radiologist.

She also followed in her father's footsteps by studying medicine and becoming a radiology specialist. In 1969 she married the prominent FDP politician, Walter Scheel, who shortly afterwards became German foreign minister, vice-chancellor and (between 1974 and 1979) federal president.

She leaves behind her husband, her two daughters, Cornelia (21) and Andrea-Gwendolin (15), and 15 year-old Simon-Martin, a Bolivian child the Scheels adopted in 1971.

Even during her years as first lady in the "gilded cage" of the

Villa Hammerichmidt in Bonn she retained her unconventional, likeable and casual character.

From 1974 onwards her life was dedicated to working on behalf of welfare organisations. She was patroness of the German UNICEF committee as well as chairwoman of the German welfare service for over-worked mothers; above all, however, her name was associated with the German cancer prevention organisation, "Deutsche Krebshilfe".

As initiator and president of this organisation she managed to raise DM220 million in donation contributions during her many years of "campaigning" for this cause.

In 1976 part of this figure went towards setting up the German Foundation for Cancer Research, which was renamed the Dr. Mildred Scheel Foundation three years ago.

Mildred Scheel gained an outstanding international reputation for her services in the fight against the disease to which she was later to succumb.

Among other prizes, she was awarded the prize of the "American Health Foundation", the "Life-Line Prize", the Dag-Hammarskjöld Prize, and the title of honorary doctor by the University of Maryland.

In a moving funeral ceremony Mildred Scheel was laid to rest in the historical "Alter Friedhof" cemetery in Bonn, which is reserved for the city's honorary citizens and other personalities who have rendered outstanding services to society — DaD.

## Bilharzia: Over half a billion at risk

The nasty, snail-borne disease bilharzia follows where dams and irrigation projects lead. How can irrigation be spread and the disease controlled?

By Andy Crump

LONDON — Man has had to live with the snail-borne disease known as bilharzia for at least 3,000 years. Today it afflicts 200 million people, with three times that number at risk. "Progress" is its chief cause.

A meeting of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Expert Committee on the Control of Schistosomiasis (another name for bilharzia) last year warned that the disease was "spreading and intensifying due to the new water projects needed to meet growing food demands in developing countries."

Relatively unknown in northern climes, bilharzia is a fact of life for all those living in the tropics. The disease affects 74 developing countries. Some 200 million have it and another 600 million are at risk of becoming infected due to their poverty, poor housing and inadequate sanitary facilities.

According to WHO, the disease ranks second only to malaria in its detrimental effect on the state of the world's health and in its socio-economic impact.

The disease itself is caused by a parasitic flatworm which spends part of its life cycle in snails, part in people. It passes through human skin when people stand in or wash in contaminated water, and then enters the bloodstream. In one form of the disease the worms collect in the intestine, in the other they favour the bladder. When infected people urinate into water, they pass along the worms.

Many new irrigation projects house workers close to irrigated canals, and give them no piped

water or safe sanitation, so the snail-ridden canals become sewers, washrooms and sources of drinking water.

The symptoms of the disease vary and include a rash, coughing and chest pains, cramps, diarrhoea, fever, blood in the urine and enlargement of the liver or spleen. Continual reinfection leads to severe debilitation and may eventually prove fatal. There is a risk of secondary complications, and a type of bladder cancer has been linked to long-term infection.

Children usually suffer the highest rates of infection because they swim and play in irrigation canals. In some locations 80-100 per cent of all school-age children suffer from the disease.

Women also have high infection rates through exposing themselves to the parasite while collecting water, bathing children or washing clothes.

In the past, most control measures have been directed at eradicating the worm-carrying snails. Spraying with pesticides has proved to be both expensive and dangerous in terms of long-term environmental damage. Recent technological advances, such as the use of slow-release copper impregnated into a form of dissolving glass, are effective but costly.

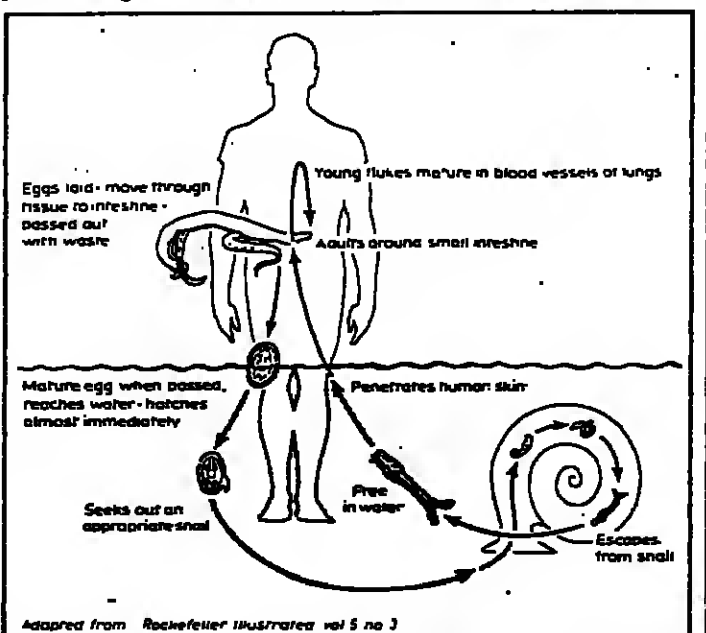
In the past, drugs to treat bilharzia were almost as dangerous as the disease. But today, there are three safe and effective drugs on the market. Praziquantel has been shown to be useful in combating all forms of the disease. Metrifonate — originally an insecticide — works against the urinary form, while Oxamniquine is

used against the worms infecting the intestine.

All these drugs can be used in large-scale programmes of control. Seven million doses of Oxamniquine have been given in Brazil alone over the last decade. Each drug can be taken orally and single doses bring about a swift reduction in infection levels. A survey of Egyptian school children showed that single doses reduce infections from 90 per cent to 13 per cent.

The WHO Expert Committee has now decided that emphasis should be placed on educating the people about the disease and teaching them to avoid contact with contaminated water. This will be easier said than done.

Many of the new irrigation schemes and water management projects being undertaken thir-



The life cycle of the schistosome, the parasitic worm which causes schistosomiasis, also known as "swollen belly disease" or snail fever (Earthscan photo)

## EC project aims at wiping out Tsetse fly

By Michael Rankin

LUSAKA — The European Community has launched a multi-million-dollar effort to wipe out the deadly Tsetse fly in four southern African countries and boost the income of impoverished cattle farmers.

The bloodsucking fly causes trypanosomiasis, a fatal livestock disease inflicting huge losses on African peasants who depend on cattle for their livelihood.

The plan is to eradicate the fly in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi and experts believe it could cause little if any environmental damage, unlike earlier attempts which used dangerous chemicals and were beneficial only in the short-term.

Among the techniques to be used are "targets", insecticide impregnated screens recently developed in Zimbabwe which are cheap and proved highly effective in experiments performed in the Zambezi River valley.

There will also be aerial spraying with endosulphan, a chemical shown to be far less harmful to the environment than DDT, which has been banned in most Western countries because of the danger it poses to wildlife.

European officials and tsetse control specialists say the plan is to improve the income of peasants rather than create huge cattle ranches owned by commercial farmers.

Ranches could create dustbowl through overgrazing by vast herds on a limited area. But there is little danger of this with peasant farmers who would be trained to use relatively small numbers of cattle more effectively, the officials say.

The peasants will be encouraged to raise cattle mainly as draught power rather than for meat and milk production, boosting crop output through more

efficient ploughing and haulage.

The officials said that in the four countries covered by the project, Tsetse control work was being carried out on a significant scale only in Zimbabwe. The other three had no more funds for aerial or ground spraying and rebel activity was further hampering operations in Mozambique, they said.

The four have a total of more than 10 million head of cattle but many are unproductive because of trypanosomiasis.

Erhard Loher, agricultural adviser in the European Community office in Lusaka, said 900,000 of Zambia's 2.2 million cattle were directly or indirectly at risk and the problem was increasing because spraying had been halted.

He said the project's preliminary phase, scheduled to take three years, would cost about \$14 million. The entire scheme over 10-15 years would cost up to \$150 million.

The project would be halted if found to be environmentally hazardous, he said, but studies suggested that endosulphan, which would be used in extremely low doses, broke down quickly rather than remaining in the soil for long periods.

Stephen Bass, a biologist with the Swiss-based international union for the conservation of nature, said the project posed far fewer risks than previous methods of Tsetse fly control.

He said the danger of overgrazing arose because very few cattle belonging to peasants were marketed at present as they were regarded as symbols of wealth and not properly managed.

If more cattle were marketed this would reduce grazing pressure and increase cash income. He dismissed allegations that improved livestock raising through eradication of the Tsetse fly would be disastrous for southern Africa's national parks.

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## French Open Tennis Tournament gets underway Nastase bows out for the young; Navratilova wins, feels wonderful

PARIS (R) — Romanian veteran Ilie Nastase pulled out injured from the French Open Tennis Tournament while teenagers Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg ousted older rivals to win first round matches Tuesday.

Nastase, 39 in July, withdrew with a leg injury shortly before he was due to face Yugoslav qualifier Goran Prpic in what he had planned as his final singles run in the tournament.

Nastase, who won the French open back in 1973, has always been a favourite on the clay courts of Roland Garros, delighting the crowds with his tennis artistry and his clowning humour.

Hundreds, who had crowded into court 12 before the scheduled match to enjoy his farewell singles appearance, were disappointed. Spanish qualifier Emilio Sanchez, at 19 half Nastase's age, took the place of the Romanian who had been given a wild card entry here this time and plans to play only doubles after this year.

The young generation was pushing out the old on the other courts too. Becker, at 17, had 13 years to spare on seasoned American Vitas Gerulaitis and powered home in four sets. Edberg, 19, dispatched 25-year-old Claudio Panatta in straight sets.

Edberg's 7-6, 6-3 dismissal of the smouldering Panatta in an absorbing duel broke another link with the French open past.

Panatta's older brother Adriano won the French title in 1976.

enjoying the distinction of inflicting the only defeat ever sustained here by Bjorn Borg, the Swedish legend, who won six times.

The younger Panatta fought a close battle against 14th seed Edberg, who won all the Junior Grand Slam Tournaments two years ago, and squandered a set point in the opening set.

But Edberg proved the more consistent as the brooding Italian, sulkily upbraiding himself on occasion, bowed out.

Becker, who has barely 10 when Gerulaitis was at his best, showed little respect for his elders, firing five aces in his first four service games and bombarding the American with his muscular volleys.

Gerulaitis lost the first set but hauled himself back by winning a cliff-hanging tie-break 9-7 to take the second.

But the powerful West German — 30th in the world rankings, seven places below Gerulaitis — allowed him no more room, conceding only two more games as he won the first round clash 6-3, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Martina Navratilova dispatched another evergreen, 1977 Wimbledon champion Virginia Wade of Britain, to secure the first third

round berth in the women's singles.

Wade, 40 next July, managed to break her opponent's service once in the first set but otherwise succumbed, like virtually everyone else, to the power of the world number one. Navratilova won 6-3, 6-0 in 53 minutes.

Andrea Jaeger, a picture of misery when she bowed out injured in the first round here last year, celebrated her return to Grand Slam tennis with a 6-4, 7-5 first round victory over fellow American Shawn Foltz.

On Monday Navratilova coasted through the first round of her French Open Tennis title defence — so relaxed she felt she had been drinking.

But the top seed needed nothing stronger than water to boost her as she whisked into the second round in 40 minutes at the expense of fellow American Pam Teeguarden.

The Prague-born left-hander swept Teeguarden aside 6-1, 6-0 on her return to the centre court at Roland Garros where she defeated Chris Evert Lloyd in last year's final to win the title for the second time in three years.

"I'm pretty loose today. I was even loose warming up. Then my mind just clicked. I felt like I'd been drinking or something. I feel wonderful," she said.

Two former champions — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia and Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia also cleared the first hurdle in straight sets.

But two seeds were blown away in the opening session of the year's first Grand Slam Tournament — Hungary's Andrea Temesvari and American Brad Gilbert, the 15th-ranked woman and the 15th ranked man.

Teeguarden took the first point against Navratilova, landed several astute lobs and achieved the distinction of breaking the champion's serve in the fourth game.

But there was not much more she could rescue from the match as Navratilova mixed thundering volleys with neatly-angled touch shots as her opponent's game disintegrated.

"I've been here since Wednesday night. I feel I've had more than ample practice on clay. Nothing's hurting and I'm hitting the ball well," she said.

"Playing an exhibition match yesterday got me over first-day jitters. I just hope I can stay at this level throughout the tournament."

Mandlikova, Navratilova's former ballgirl in Prague and the 1981 champion, over-ran Miami-based Mary Jo Fernandez from the Dominican Republic in the first set but lost her rhythm in the second before winning 6-1, 7-5.

Fernandez, at 13, the youngest player in the tournament, perked up in the second set in which both found it near-impossible to hold service.

Mas Wilander, winner in 1982, overcame Thierry Tulasne of France 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

## Spend a Buck wins a fortune

CHERRY HILL, New Jersey (R) — Kentucky Derby winner Spend a Buck earned the richest payoff in thoroughbred racing history when he won the million-dollar Jersey Derby by a neck at Garden State Park here Monday.

In winning, Spend a Buck earned \$2.6 million for his owner, Dennis Diaz, who had purchased the three-year-old colt for \$12,500 as a yearling.

Diaz had spurned the pre-race stakes, the second jewel in America's triple crown of racing, and chose instead to run Spend a Buck in the relatively obscure, though lucrative, Jersey Derby because of a \$2 million bonus put up by track owner Robert Brennan.

The bonus was offered as a publicity stunt when Garden State reopened this year after being closed since 1977 when a fire destroyed its grandstand and clubhouse. The \$2 million bonus was offered as a prize to any colt that could win three races this spring, the Garden State stakes, the Cherry Hill mile and the Jersey Derby, as well as the Keeneland Derby.

Opting for the big payoff, Diaz turned from tradition after Spend a Buck won the Kentucky Derby and easily captured the first two events at Garden State in March and April.

Despite odds of 1-9 and experts who predicted Spend a Buck would easily trounce a weak field.

the Derby winner had to work hard to win his payday under jockey Laffit Pincay Jr. who was riding him for the first time.

Unlike the Derby, where he got a clear easy lead, Spend a Buck broke third and did not get to the front until a furlong and a half into the 10-furlong race Monday.

He was pressed through the first four furlongs by longshot Huddle Up, who is basically a sprinter.

After putting Huddle Up away, Spend a Buck could not shake free of the field and serious challenges were mounted by Creme Fraiche and El Basco at the top of the stretch.

In the last half furlong, both were gaining strongly on Spend a Buck, but Creme Fraiche's bid fell short by a neck. El Basco finished third, a oose back of Creme Fraiche.

The victory vaulted Spend a Buck into second place on the list of all time money winning thoroughbreds, with \$3.7 million in earnings. The leading money-winning racehorse of all time is John Henry, still racing at the age of 10, who has earned more than \$6 million.

After the race, Diaz said no decision will be made for several days as to whether Spend a Buck would run in the 12-furlong Belmont stakes on June 8, the final leg of the triple crown.

## Professional tennis umpires announced

PARIS (R) — The Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) Monday named the first professional umpires for the sport.

MIPTC Administrator Marshall Happer announced in New York the nomination of Richard Kaufman and Jeremy Shales. The statement was released in Paris on the first day of the French Open Tournament.

The statement said the appointment made Kaufman and Shales "the first professional chair umpires employed in the history

of men's professional tennis to travel the world's premier circuit on a full-time basis."

They will be available to supplement officials hired by individual tournaments beginning after Wimbledon.

"It is not our intention... to supplant the use of local tournament officials and our hope is that the presence of professional chair umpires... will both bolster and help improve the competence and authority of local officials," Happer said.

## Juventus have to win

By Michela Wrong  
Reuter

ROME — Juventus, Italy's wealthiest but most unpredictable soccer club, must win the European Cup in Brussels on Wednesday if they are to retrieve anything from a disappointing season.

The Turin club fared badly in the Italian league which ended last Sunday, finishing an embarrassing sixth, their lowest placing for 23 years.

Now Juventus must beat cup holders Liverpool if they are to remain involved in European competition next season, and though they may be narrow favourites, the Turin club have a teedecy to fall apart when the pressure is on.

Juveonists, who took stage fright in the 1983 European Cup final against Hamburg in Athens, beat Liverpool to the "Super-cup" in January thanks to two goals by Polish striker Zbigniew Boniek.

But Liverpool were without Kenny Dalglish on that occasion and Paolo Rossi discounted that victory when he said: "You can't

compare the two games. In the first place, we were playing at home, and everyone knows what an important factor that is."

Rossi, Italy's 1982 World Cup hero, has been overshadowed by the likes of Boniek, French star Michel Platini and Italian international Marco Tardelli, this season and rumours are rife he will line up in the colours of A.C. Milan next term.

Platini himself is not a happy man, despite finishing top scorer in Italy for the third successive year by notching 18 of Juventus' 48 goals.

Commenting on the club's failure to qualify for a UEFA Cup place, he said: "I'm very upset about it... that has spoilt everything for me, my own success is unimportant compared to the team's disappointment."

The club's recent problems raise a fundamental question. Fiat Chairman Gianni Agnelli, who owns Juventus through a family holding company, ensures apparently limitless funds, but can money buy success on the field?

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Britons start 2,200 mile run

LONDON (AP) — Olympic runner Sebastian Coe started the 2,200-mile (3,520 kilometre) "Great British Fun Run" Monday, launching a nationwide campaign to get Britons physically fit. Coe led the first group of 50 runners on a lap around a soggy Hyde Park at the beginning of the gruelling 28-day race which will take in towns and cities all over England, Scotland and Wales. This is due to end back in London on June 23. Five hundred runners in 20 teams, ranging from world record holders to recreational joggers, are competing in the relay event, which is divided into daily stages of approximately 100 miles (160 kilometres), with 10 legs of 10 miles each. A fleet of buses will transport the "resting" competitors to the next stage.

### Khan defeats Jahan in squash tournament

TORONTO (AP) — Top-seeded Jahangir Khan of Pakistan defeated Hiddy Jahan of Britain 15-6, 15-7, 15-4 in the first round of the \$50,000 Mennen cup squash tournament Monday. In another match, Mark Talbot of the United States, the No. 2 seed, defeated Ned Edwards of the United States 15-7, 16-13, 15-11.

### French Olympian leads in Heptathlon

AUSTIN, Texas (R) — France's Maryse Ewanje-Epee, fourth in the women's high jump at last year's Los Angeles Olympics, built a comfortable lead in the Heptathlon after the first day of competition at the national Collegiate track and field championships. Ewanje-Epee, a first year student at the University of Arizona, cleared 1.84 metres in the high jump as she amassed her best ever first day score of 3,566 points from the opening four events Monday.

### British runner falls ill

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Briton Henry Weston was set back by illness as he passed through the heart of Thailand in his effort to become the first man to run around the world, a British embassy official said Tuesday. The official, who asked not to be identified by name, said Weston fell ill about halfway through his 700-kilometre (435 mile) run from the northern city of Chiang Mai to Bangkok. The nature of the illness was not known.

## Soviets to attend 'world events' in South Korea

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet sports officials said Tuesday they had been given the go-ahead to send their best teams to any world-class events in South Korea and would definitely be attending the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Archery, handball, boxing and judo federations all confirmed they planned to attend world championships in these events being held this year in South Korea.

Other officials said privately that a decision was taken "at the highest level" to let teams take part in any world event in South Korea, which has no diplomatic ties with Moscow.

The federations contacted by Reuters all said they were actively preparing teams for the Seoul Olympics and would participate without fail.

But Soviet Olympic Committee Secretary Viktor Khotochkin said the committee had yet to make a decision and would abide by rules giving Moscow nearly three years to decide.

Last year Soviet newspapers described Seoul as a city full of problems and said it was not too late to change the venue.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC), which had seen Moscow lead a 15-nation boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles games, made clear last November, however, that Seoul remained the site.

Sports experts in Moscow said the Soviet Sports Committee, whose chairman Marat Gramov has ministerial status, appeared to have reflected on this and may have decided to test the water in South Korea, which has close links with the United States.

Since November the Soviet media have dropped the subject and experts say attitudes may have changed because of the new Kremlin leadership under Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Three figure skaters became the first Soviets for several years to attend events in South Korea in March. Since then a volleyball official has been to Seoul and said there seemed to be no obstacles to Soviet participation in the Olympics.

Soviet archery coach Vladimir Tulichnev said he was already training men's and women's teams for the world championships in the South Korean capital in October. He was also preparing archers for the Olympics and had no doubt they would attend.

Seoul hosts the World Amateur Boxing Cup from September 27 to November 2 this year. Asked if the Soviet Union would take part, a boxing federation official said: "Naturally, with a full team picked from the best sportmen."

He added that teams were also getting ready for the Olympics and expected to attend.

## 'Second' is not in Liverpool's vocabulary

By Robert Philip  
Reuter

LONDON — If Real Madrid were the kings of European soccer in the 1950s, it is fair to say Liverpool have been the dominant force of recent years — though they have never captured the imagination in the manner of the magical Spaniards.

On Wednesday Liverpool will be bidding for their fifth European Cup success when they meet Juventus Turin in Brussels. Victory would take them within touching distance of Real's record six tri-

umphs.

By their own high standards, Liverpool have endured a mediocre season, though most would be highly satisfied with finishing runners-up in the league and reaching the semifinals of the Football Association (FA) Cup.

But "second" is not a word which features in Liverpool's vocabulary and the European champions will be determined not to end the season without a trophy for the first time since 1975.

There is no doubt Liverpool's problems this season stemmed from the loss of Graeme Souness, the inspiration behind their Champions' Cup triumph over Roma last season, to Sampdoria in Italy.

While Liverpool have always had the happy knack of replacing the seemingly irreplaceable such as Kevin Keegan, Roger Hunt and Ian St. John, manager Joe Fagan could find no adequate successor to the languid but steady Scot.

For four crazy days last October, the European champions actually occupied 20th place in the 22-team English First Division.

The signing of Kevin MacDonald from Leicester eventually gave Liverpool the stabilising force they were missing in midfield.

But though they made steady progress up the table an eighth championship victory in 10 seasons was always just out of their reach.

However, Liverpool's record remains intimidating, four times European Cup winners, champions of England on a record 15 occasions, twice UEFA Cup winners, twice FA cup winners and four times League Cup winners.

Despite the departure of Souness, Liverpool still possess two of the rarest gems in Europe, strikers Ian Rush and Kenny Dalglish.

If Rush scores in Brussels, skipper Neal will have one hand on the trophy. For Liverpool have never yet lost a game in which the extraordinary Welsh sharpshooter has scored.

But Liverpool's greatest asset is simply that they are Liverpool and their famous all-red strips continue to strike fear into the hearts of the opposition.

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AFTERMATH OF A CRIPPLING STRIKE (Miners Still Face Hard Times)  
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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2520/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3763/70	Canadian dollars
	3.1115/35	West German marks
	3.5110/30	Dutch guilders
	2.6140/60	Swiss francs
	62.59/64	Belgian francs
	9.4800/4900	French francs
	1983.0/5.0	Italian lire
	251.55/65	Japanese yen
	8.9750/9850	Swedish crowns
	8.9275/9375	Norwegian crowns
	11.1650/1750	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	313.60/314.10	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed off early highs with interest centred on shares attracting takeover speculation in an otherwise quiet market, dealers said.

At 1400 GMT the F.T. 30 index was up 2.6 points at 1004.2 and the FTSE 100 was up 2.5 at 1316.3 after reaching 1319.0 earlier. Debenhams was up 7p at 388 after 394 following weekend press comment and hopes for a counter bid to Burton's £455 million bid. Burton fell 5p to 486 but Habitat Mothercare was steady at 388. Harris Queensway firmed 10p at 254 on rumours of a possible bid from Woolworth, down 3p at 810 in ex-rights form, after 818.

Government bonds were some 1/16 point lower in dull trading. Thorn EMI was up 13p at 472 on speculation of a possible bid offer from Hanson Trust, up 1p at 230 after 231.

Allied-Lyons was 6p higher at 200 after better than expected annual results, but Courtaulds ended unchanged at 145 following full year results in line with market expectations.

Boddington Breweries ended 7p off at 73 after agreeing terms with Higon's Brewery for an offer for all Higon's issued share capital not already owned by Boddingtons. Higon's was restored to its listing at 250p after suspension, before closing at 225p.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The early morning finds some confusion in your relations with another person, but this soon passes, and the remainder of the day and evening are splendid. Romance is good.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Study your relationship with others and the do what ever will improve it. Talk over your mutual aims.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Although a partner may give you trouble, you find that co-workers are very cooperative, so carry through with your ideas.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Forget dull duties and get your fine talents to the attention of those who can assist you most in promoting them.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Be more willing to do what kin desire of you, and forget entertainment for the time being. Have guests over.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Get out and do shopping and run errands that are important. Forget that easy chair and get busy. Make your future brighter.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You are planning how to increase your assets through better understanding with associates.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Put aside that troublesome matter and go after your personal desires and aims, and you will gain them.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You can gain romantic and other personal pleasure today if you are not forceful with others. Listen carefully to others.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** There is little you can do about some situation, so put it out of your mind. Plan the future more wisely.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Get into the business world and show your finest talents. Forget your friends for awhile.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Take a friend along and go to some place of interest you have long wanted to see. Avoid a bigwig who does not know his own mind.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Forget your own interests and keep promises you have made to others and clear your desk for new beginnings.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will quickly understand what others' needs are and will help them to attain them, especially where the artistic and personal side of life is concerned. Be sure to provide a fine education, particularly concentrated on finances and business. Sports are beneficial.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS

1 Secret group

8 Tractable

10 Cheese choice

14 Stag

15 Neural process

16 Tub

17 Way to light

19 Hamdome de

20 Tania need

21 N.M. art

22 Vacationed in

24 Clio or Thalia

25 Rental sign

26 Tania or anti

28 City on the

30 Pindar product

32 Commotion

34 Flight site

35 A O'Maggio

36 Musical conclusion

37 Trapped coppers

38 Roger Moore

39 Apply

40 Novices

41 Rhone leader

42 Soak lax

43 Chow

44 Handing or

45 Beatty

46 Take the atump

47 Roof section

48 Gambling spot

49 Wine center

50 Piuto's

51 Piuto's counterpart

52 Way to go

53 Right-hand man

54 Pound sound

55 Lunar valley

56 Fi. river

57 Or - i

58 Precipitous

59 Ger. seaport

60 Penituous

61 Way to see

62 Unfurnished

63 Govt. agent

64 They bring salvation

65 Imaginary line

66 Vipers

67 Printing term

68 Capri for one

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## Israeli prices surge by 14 to 41 per cent

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prices for everything from bread to gasoline rose Tuesday by 14 to 41 per cent as part of the government's economic programme to rein in inflation.

Loos lines of motorists formed at gas stations before midnight Monday as rumours spread of the impending price hikes. Israel Army Radio reported that Israelis surged to several late-night supermarkets to stock up before the hikes went into effect.

The price of many services went up 14 per cent, basic foods which are subsidised by the government increased 25 per cent and gasoline now costs 41 per cent more. The new prices will remain in effect until the end of July.

The increases were designed to cut government spending by slashing its subsidies' budget and to absorb spare cash held by the public.

The government hopes both steps will eventually bring down Israel's inflation, which soared to 445 per cent in 1984 and is projected to reach more than 300 per cent for 1985.

The new prices follow last week's decision to double the travel tax Israelis pay to leave the country from \$150 to \$300, to impose a three-per cent levy on privately owned cars and to freeze

all government contractual activity.

The latest hikes were part of an eight-month price-wage control agreement signed in January between the government, the Histadrut trade union federation and Israeli industrialists.

But both the Histadrut and the industrialists protested the latest steps. The industrialists say they were insufficient and the unions co-opted that there were an unjustified burden on Israeli workers.

Some analysts criticised the price hikes, saying they would contribute to a surge in the cost-of-living increase and thus push up inflation rather than resulting in a drop.

Some examples of the new prices:

— Bread: From 8 shekels (8 cents) to 115 shekels (11 cents) a loaf.

— Milk: From 266 shekels (26 cents) to 355 shekels (35 cents) a litre.

— Premium gasoline: from 602 shekels (59 cents) to 855 shekels (83 cents) a litre or \$3.15 a gallon.

Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh said gasoline went up because of an increase in state taxes and the need to keep up with the gradual devaluation of the shekel.

## Cairo adopts energy conservation course

CAIRO (AP) — The Egyptian government has announced a series of energy-conservation measures designed to save \$135 million annually.

Local newspapers quoted Information Minister Sawaf Al Sherif on Monday as saying the measures include reducing consumption of electricity by government offices by 25 per cent, reducing hours of television broadcasting and other measures.

One step, cracking down on negligence that sometimes leaves street lights on during daylight hours, will save the public coffers \$14 million a year, Mr. Al Sherif said.

He said some industries will turn to solar energy, electric-bulb decorations commonly used in celebrations will be banned and the government will crack down on pilfering of electricity. These measures will save another \$121 million, Mr. Al Sherif said.

## Champagne crop could be worst in 50 years

EPERNAY, France (R) — The 1985 champagne harvest may be the worst in 50 years, with less than sparkling output expected due to unusually severe winter and spring frosts, a spokesman for the Champagne Trade Association (CIVC) said Tuesday.

About 25,000 of 62,500 acres planted with vines in the strictly defined champagne area would produce far less than usual and to some cases no wine at all.

Mr. Andre Enders said sharp cold snaps and frost had completely destroyed some vines. But he said the quantity and quality of this year's crop could not be judged accurately until July.

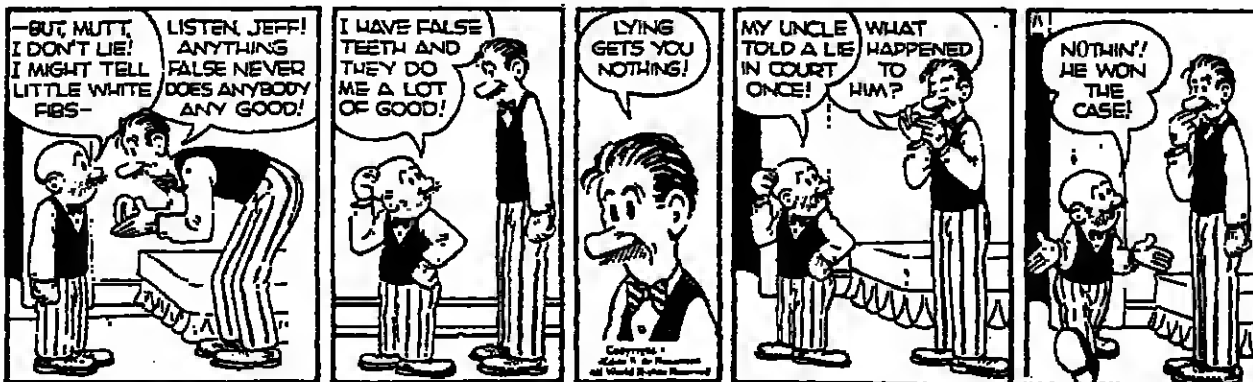
It takes three years for champagne to reach store shelves. If there are good harvests in the next few years, producers can compensate for this year's disaster and prices will not shoot up, Mr. Enders said.

In the meantime, lovers of the bubbly should not panic, he added, since bumper harvests in the early 1980s had left ample stocks.

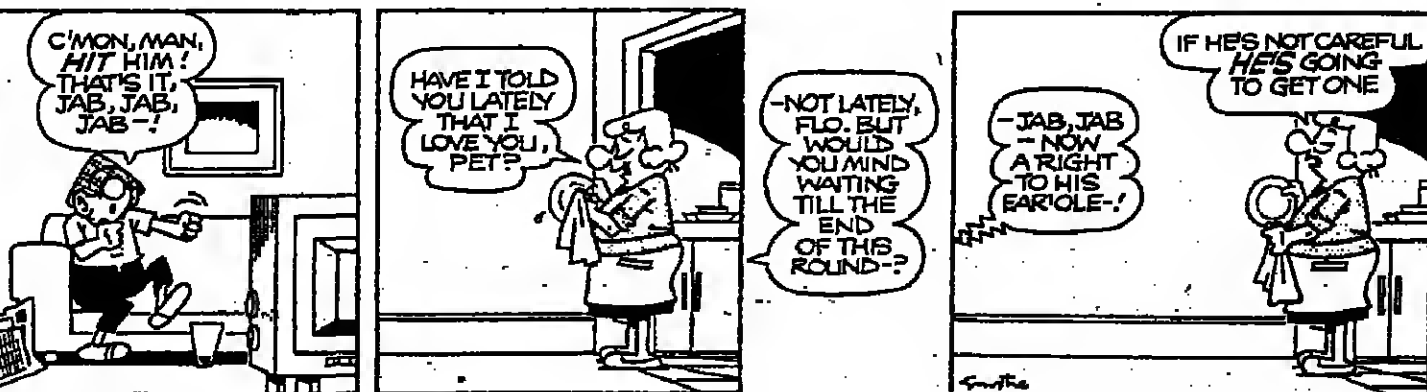
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Brazil begins negotiations with IMF

BRASILIA (R) — The Brazilian government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monday began negotiations on a new economic programme which bank creditors have set as a condition for rescheduling the country's \$103 billion debt, the central bank said.

The IMF suspended a three-year loan programme to Brazil last February after the former military government failed to meet agreed economic targets.

Talks with bank creditors on rescheduling around \$45 billion of the debt due for repayment between 1985 and 1991 were immediately shelved pending a new agreement with the IMF.

Bankers expect the talks, scheduled to last 18 days, to be difficult.

The new government of President Jose Sarney has pledged to promote economic growth and cut unemployment while the IMF is

expected to demand tough measures to cut inflation currently running at over 200 per cent.

Brazil ended 21 years of military rule when Mr. Sarney was sworn in as interim president on March 15 due to the illness of president-elect Tancredus Neves. He took over the presidency definitively on April 21 following Neves' death.

Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles told the Brazilian parliament earlier this month that Brazil would face an increased risk of political and social instability if an accord with the IMF stunted development.

He told journalists: "We are going to talk with the fund, but within a programme that does not imply recession."

Over the past two years Brazil has signed seven letters of intent whose economic targets the former government failed to meet. The new civilian government wants realistic terms that can be attained, Mr. Dornelles said.

With current reserves at \$8 billion Brazil has told bankers it will probably not need to call on them for a fresh injection of funds this year.

But it needs to unblock the remaining \$1.2 billion of IMF funding still outstanding under the three-year loan programme in order to help cover its expected balance of payments deficit this year.

Central Bank Governor Antonio Carlos Lemgruber has persuaded the foreign bank creditor group to recommend that the cur-

rent standstill on repayments of the country's public sector debt principal be extended for 90 days when it runs out on May 31 and to keep in place \$16 billion in trade and interbank lines.

**Bank to close offshore unit in Bahrain**

Meanwhile, Brazil's Banco Do Comercio E Industria De Sao Paulo S.A. is closing its Bahrain offshore banking unit at the end of June and its assets will be transferred to the Cayman Islands, bank officials said.

They said the move was part of a bank restructuring approved by Brazil's central bank, which also includes the closure of its Houston branch and its Paris representative office and changes in domestic banking operations.

The move follows an announcement by Barclays Bank Plc on Saturday that it would close its Bahrain dealing room.

## Creditors to reschedule Sudan's debts

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan's main Western creditors have agreed in principle to reschedule an estimated \$2 billion in debts the impoverished country owes them, says Awad Abdul Meguid, the finance and economy minister.

He also said Sudan has obtained pledges from the Arab countries of the Gulf for \$1.3 million to help its urgent investment and development plans.

In a press statement issued Monday, Mr. Abdul Meguid said final agreement on the debt restructuring is expected soon with the Club of Paris.

Last May, the club rescheduled most of Sudan's debts over a 16-year period to relieve pressure on the economy, the loss of 40 per cent of its annual export earnings to debt servicing.

Sudan's new transitional military government still must find about \$5.2 million for the rest of 1985 plus repayment of mostly short-term debts that are due, Mr. Abdul Meguid said.

After the rescheduling, he said, Sudan still will owe \$3 billion to "sister Arab countries," repayment of which, he hopes, can be postponed because of "the factual

economic situation in Sudan."

President Jaafar Numeiri was overthrown by a military coup on April 6. Members of the ruling Military Transitional Council and the civilian cabinet have toured Gulf countries recently.

Sudan's total foreign debt is estimated at \$9 billion. Its nearly collapsing economy was one of the issues that fuelled the coup.

## EC ministers back reform study of farm policy

SIENA, Italy (R) — Agricultural ministers of the European Community (EC) agreed Tuesday to seek far-reaching reforms of its controversial farm policy.

Diplomats said the 10 ministers gave full backing at an informal meeting here for a wide-ranging study into ways of curbing further growth of unwanted food stocks and stemming rising expenditure.

Farm Commissioner Frans Andriessen called for a tough policy and new measures to preserve the Community's share of the world market.

Mr. Andriessen, whose paper was delivered by a senior aide

because of a sudden illness, said prices must better reflect market realities and the only sound approach was to give market prices a greater role in guiding supply and demand.

If the ministers ducked away from a restrictive prices policy, the Community would have to extend its system of production quotas, fiercely opposed by Common Market farmers who suffer financial penalties for exceeding output targets.

"I do not believe any of us contemplates that prospect with en-

thusiasm," he said. He will propose possible reforms next month.

**Egypt expresses concern**

Meanwhile, Mr. Boutros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs said Tuesday that Portuguese and Spanish admission to the EC could upset Egypt's trade relations with the group.

Mr. Ghali told Reuters in an interview that Portuguese and Spanish exports of textile and agricultural products to the EC could be detrimental to Egyptian inter-

est and have an adverse effect on its dealings with the market.

Mr. Ghali urged the EC to start negotiations with Egypt to amend a 1977 agreement to reduce custom duties on Egyptian products and offer more facilities to Egyptian exports.

Egypt's volume of trade with the EC is estimated at about \$4.5 billion a year, about half of its total world trade exchanges, he said.

Mr. Ghali called for the formation of a Common Market of eight Nile Valley basin countries similar to the EC to coordinate their trade exchanges.

## Gold price seen unlikely to fall below \$300

LONDON (R) — The price of gold, depressed in recent years by the strong dollar and low inflation in the West, is unlikely to fall below \$300 an ounce but has little chance of rising much either, leading mining house Consolidated Gold Fields said Tuesday.

In her annual review of the bullion scene, Gold Fields Economist Louise Du Boulay said gold demand improved sharply in 1984, especially from jewellers in India, the United States and the Far East, with Japan importing a record 192 tonnes.

However, investors continued to shun the metal in favour of the high yields available on financial instruments, and gold ended the year \$75 an ounce cheaper than it started at about \$300.

The metal, which hit a peak of \$850 in 1980, dipped to a 5½ year low of \$283 last February but now trades at around \$314.

Du Boulay's survey said there appeared to be strong limits to its price movements at \$300 and \$330.

"At the lower price of \$300 physical demand has been very strong and should continue to give support to the market at this level," the report said.

But it added: "At... \$330, additional supplies have been released from the communist bloc, as well triggering profit taking from amongst the huge volume of (gold) bar purchases last year."

The report said that the performance of the dollar was still the most important factor in determining gold's fortunes, and investors were unlikely to change their views on the metal unless the U.S. currency fell significantly.

Economists have generally attributed gold's lacklustre performance over the past two years to the dollar's strength, as well as the end of high inflation rates in

the West which triggered a flight from paper money in the late 1970s.

The Consolidated Gold Fields report said the total world gold supply rose seven per cent last year to 1,439 tonnes.

Sales from the communist sector, for which gold provides an important source of foreign exchange, more than doubled to 205 tonnes, while net sales from central bank vaults fell from 142 to 85 tonnes.

Output from non-communist mines rose slightly to 1,149 tonnes.

South Africa was again by far the largest producer with 683 tonnes, followed by the U.S. (81 tonnes) and Canada (71).

However production in Brazil, the scene of a "gold rush" in recent years, fell from 58 to 55 tonnes last year as certain fields became depleted, and the survey said output could fall further unless major new discoveries were made soon.

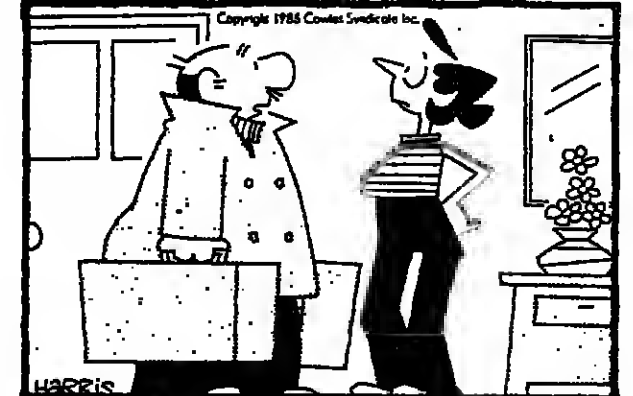
## Dubai to set up new airline

DUBAI (R) — Dubai's Civil Aviation Department said Tuesday the emirate planned to set up a new airline which it said would meet a growing need for air services in the Gulf.

In a statement broadcast by Dubai radio it said the emirates airline company would start service in the second half of this year. Airline sources said the decision arose from a longstanding feeling in Dubai, the commercial centre of UAE, that it was inadequately served by the pan-Gulf airline Gulf Air.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

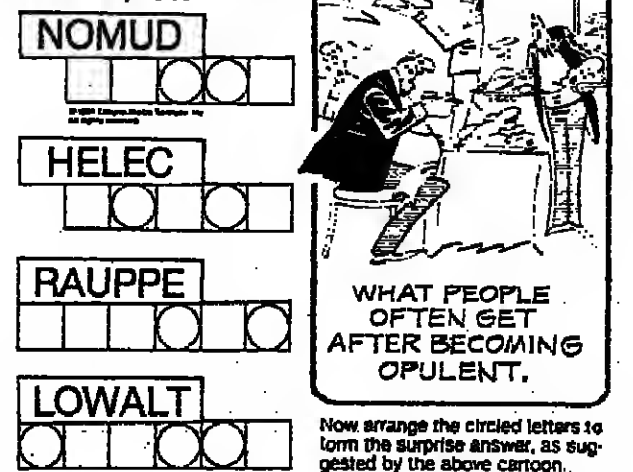


"My doctor says I need more fresh air. If I find some, I'll send you a postcard."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henni Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: CASTE AGATE MEADOW CRABBY Answer: The most efficient waterpower in the world—TEARS



# TASS: U.S. pressing allies for SDI support

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet News Agency TASS said Tuesday West European opposition to the "Star Wars" programme was growing and U.S. Vice President George Bush's trip to Europe next month was aimed at putting pressure on Washington's allies to support it.

TASS said the White House was concerned about lack of support for the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and was sending Mr. Bush as a sort of drum-beater for the programme.

The response of individual Western European countries to U.S. calls for support for SDI research has so far been muted.

The French government is promoting a European project, known as "Eureka", to develop space and high technology research for civilian purposes.

TASS said: "The trip of Vice President Bush to Western Europe to bring pressure on the United States' allies again only confirms that Washington is banking on power methods to impose that programme."

Western officials say Moscow is campaigning to turn Western European public opinion and governments against the programme and forcing a NATO alliance split over the issue.

It is expected to figure prominently in talks between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who is due to arrive in Moscow Tuesday.

Tuesday's TASS article reiterated Moscow's charges that Washington was straying from agreed subjects for discussion at Geneva by refusing to include space weapons and systems.

The article asked: "If the vice president of the United States goes to Western Europe to push through the programme ... then can this be assessed in any other way than as Washington's intention not to adhere to the agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks achieved between the USSR and USA?"

Mr. Craxi will be the first leader of a NATO country to pay an official visit to Moscow since Mr. Gorbachev took over in March. Diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev was expected to use the talks on Wednesday to set out the Soviet view that the SDI scheme for a space missile defence is a grave threat to world peace.

Earlier this month Mr. Gorbachev chose Mr. Craxi to convey the Kremlin's opposition to SDI to the participants at the seven-day Bonn summit by sending him a letter on the subject.

Its contents have not been made public.

The Kremlin's anti-SDI campaign has closely paralleled its drive in the early 1980s against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, including Italy.

Italy has so far adopted a non-committal stance on the issue, expressing warmer support for French President Francois Mitterrand's "Eureka" high technology project.

Diplomats said there were signs

the Kremlin has decided to cultivate a closer relationship with Italy, in the light of its frosty or cool ties with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's West Germany, Mr. Mitterrand's France and Britain's Conservative government.

One sign of this was a 75-minute meeting earlier this month between Mr. Gorbachev and Italian Communist Party official Giulio Cervetti. It is rare for the Kremlin chief to receive a Western party official other than a leader.

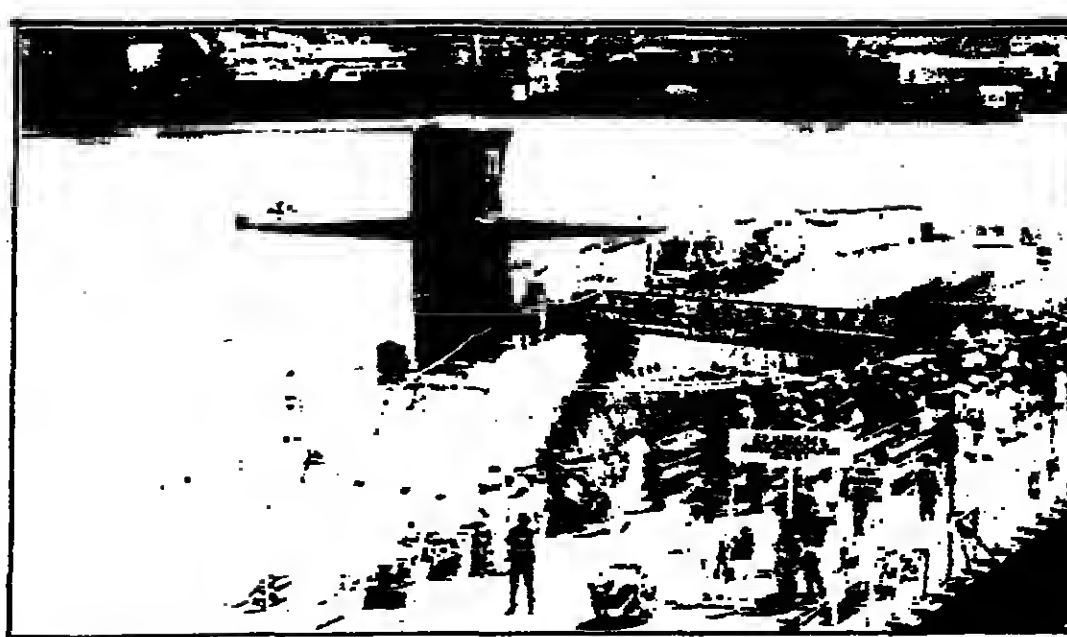
Another sign was the award of a Soviet decoration to President Sandro Pertini last month.

Italian sources said Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Cervetti the Kremlin wanted to orientate its foreign policy more towards Europe. This supported a feeling among Moscow diplomats that Mr. Gorbachev has been seeking to move policy away from its concentration on the U.S.-Soviet axis.

Two issues cloud Soviet-Italian relations, however: Uneven trade and the Rome trial of three Bulgarians charged with complicity in the 1981 assassination attempt on the Pope.

Italy wants to correct a trade balance more than two billion dollars in Moscow's favour in 1984. Italian sources detected signs over the past week that Moscow is preparing to conclude a series of contracts with Italian companies to redress the imbalance.

Moscow has been angered by the prosecution of the Bulgarians and allegations of a Soviet Bloc connection with the assassination plot and diplomats said a guilty verdict at the trial could prove explosive for Soviet-Italian relations.



SUBMARINE COMMISSIONED: The Trident missile nuclear powered submarine USS Alabama is the sixth Trident submarine to be commissioned into the U.S. fleet during ceremonies in New London early this week. The USS Alabama is the sixth Trident submarine to be commissioned (AP wirephoto)

## Talks fruitless, Gorbachev tells Brandt

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has given an unusually warm welcome to former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and used the occasion to describe the Geneva arms talks as fruitless.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), met Mr. Gorbachev for over five hours Monday — at the head of an SPD delegation — at a Kremlin luncheon and for an hour of talks with only an interpreter present.

Western diplomats said despite known Soviet respect for Mr. Brandt, architect of Bonn's 1970s rapprochement with the East, they were surprised at the tone of the event.

Soviet television devoted the first 20 minutes of the main evening news broadcast to Mr. Brandt's visit and talks with the Kremlin chief.

According to SPD officials, Mr. Gorbachev described the first round of the superpower negotiations on space and nuclear

weapons as "completely fruitless". He appeared pessimistic about prospects for the second round, which starts on Thursday. Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the anti-missile space defence research known as "Star Wars", would thwart disarmament talks if went ahead, he told Brandt.

Mr. Gorbachev said it was "with satisfaction" that Moscow noted the SPD's disapproval of SDI. Western diplomats said the Kremlin appeared to have identified the party as one it could aim to use to split Western public opinion on "Star Wars".

"We highly appreciate the firm position of your party," he told Mr. Brandt at the lunch. "Our views of many present-day problems are close and even identical in many respects," he added.

But Mr. Brandt made clear in his speech that the SPD disagreed with any militarisation of space, U.S. or Soviet. He also said he had never noticed Moscow trying to lure the Social Democrats away

from NATO or playing them off against the United States.

Meanwhile in Ottawa a top Soviet official was quoted as saying that he was guardedly optimistic about the chances for progress at arms control talks between the United States and Soviet Union in Geneva.

Canadian officials said the comment came in a two-hour meeting between Soviet politburo member Vitaly Vorotnikov, considered a rising star in the Kremlin hierarchy, and Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

The officials, briefing reporters after the meeting, quoted Mr. Vorotnikov as saying the Soviet Union was "approaching the Geneva talks with some guarded optimism." The talks are scheduled to resume on Thursday.

The remarks attributed to Mr. Vorotnikov contrasted sharply with the views expressed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a meeting Monday in Moscow with West German politicians.

## Pretoria says Angola mission was a setback

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African state radio acknowledged Tuesday that the killing of two and the capture of one of the country's soldiers in northern Angola was a serious diplomatic setback.

"South Africans cannot be unaware of the potentially high cost to the country of such an incident," the radio said in a commentary which usually represents government thinking.

Two of the soldiers were killed

and the third captured in a clash with Angolan troops in the oil-rich Cabinda enclave last Tuesday. Luanda said they were seeking to sabotage U.S.-owned oil installations, while Pretoria said they were on a vital intelligence-gathering mission.

Western diplomats have said the episode, a month after South Africa apparently honoured a year-old agreement to pull its troops out of Angola, could have serious

implications for Pretoria's relations with the United States and Black Africa.

The radio called the bungled mission a "serious diplomatic setback," adding: "It is a setback in the advantage it gives to those in the west who believe nothing good and everything bad about South Africa, and who are not particular about the methods they use in furthering their vendetta against it."

## Agca disrupts trial again

ROME (R) — A Turk who shot Pope John Paul in St. Peter's Square four years ago again disrupted a trial of alleged fellow conspirators Tuesday by ignoring questions and declaring that he was the reincarnated Christ.

Agca, who startled the court Monday by proclaiming that he was Christ and the end of the world was nigh, launched once more into statements of a religious nature.

Instead of answering questions from court President Severino Santapichi about a Browning pistol he is charged with importing into Italy for his attack on the Pope on May 13, 1981, the Turkish Muslim declared: "I am Jesus Christ reincarnated."

He added: "The world has its years counted in this generation. Neither the Soviets nor the Americans can stop this."

He said that in visions he had witnessed the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Christ. The 27-year-old Turk, already serving life imprisonment for shooting the Pope, said that when he told the Pope of his visions during a meeting in his jail cell in December 1983, "he didn't tell me 'you're crazy'."

Agca asked: "If I am crazy, why would the Pope have said his meeting with me was excellent?"

Agca said he wanted the Vatican to reveal the third secret of

Fatima, referring to the last of three secrets the Madonna is said to have revealed to three children in Portugal during visions in 1917.

Agca then stated he did not feel well and requested an adjournment until Wednesday. The court president told him his opening statements had no place in the trial and would not be tolerated. He ordered the Turk to confine his remarks to answering the questions.

Mr. Santapichi called a 30-minute recess to let Agca decide if he wanted to testify, but when the Turk returned he said he did not want to answer any questions Tuesday.

"I am sorry but I cannot answer. This is not a refusal," Agca said. Another Turkish defendant, Omer Bagci, accused of supplying Agca with the pistol used in the attack, was then called to testify. Also on trial are three other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of organising the murder attempt.

Of these, only Musa Serdar Celebi, a Turk, and Bulgarian airline official Sergei Antonov are present in court.

Two former Bulgarian embassy officials, Todor Aivazov and Zhelevo Vassilev, are in Sofia, as is Bekir Celenk, a Turkish businessman. Turk Oral Celik, said to have been near Agca in St. Peter's Square and to have fired a shot, has disappeared.

## 1 killed in Venezuelan commercial plane crash

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — A commercial jetliner crashed Monday near the Western city of Calabozo, leaving at least one person dead and an undetermined number of others injured.

Officials of the national airline Avensa said a total of 13 passengers and crew were aboard when the accident occurred, shortly after takeoff at 22:53 GMT from the Oro Negro Airport, 32 kilometres from Calabozo. The plane crashed shortly thereafter, when one of its

## Rescuers renew search for Spanish port blast victims

SAN ROQUE, Spain (R) — Rescue crews Tuesday renewed efforts to recover the bodies of 13 people believed trapped in the wreckage of two oil tankers that blew up on Sunday, killing at least 33 people and injuring 36.

A government official told Reuters that frogmen hoped to begin cutting into the hulls partially sunk in the Bay of Algeciras to find the remaining victims. They were prevented from doing so Monday because of the intense heat.

By sundown, 20 bodies had been recovered from the bay. Two others had been sighted inside the hull of one of the tankers.

The official said authorities were continuing their inquiry into the cause of the disaster, which occurred near a giant oil refinery.

He said the most likely cause was an accumulation of gases on the 19,070-ton Panamanian-registered tanker Petragon-One as it was unloading a cargo of highly inflammable naphtha.

The 4,222-ton Spanish tanker Campanova, moored next to the Petragon-One on a floating jetty to take on petrol, was hit by the explosion and also blew up, creating a huge fireball.

For several hours firefighters sprayed the hulls with water and poured anti-pollutants on oil seeping from the ships. The blast sent scores of local residents fleeing from their homes.

Some 60 men were on board the two ships. Most of the victims were Spaniards aboard the Campanova, owned by the Spanish Petroleum Company Campsa, and Koreans and Japanese on the Japanese-chartered Petragon-One.

King Juan Carlos paid a visit to survivors still in hospital, resorting to mime to communicate with the Japanese and Korean crewmen.

The blast occurred some 250 metres from the "Gibraltar" Refinery built by late Dictator Francisco Franco to employ Spanish workers who lost their jobs when he closed off the frontier with the British colony of Gibraltar, a few kilometres across the Algeciras Bay.

## Floods hit Bangladesh after cyclone, tidal wave

DHAKA (R) — Floods set off by a cyclone which killed up to 15,000 people have sent another 200,000 fleeing in eastern Bangladesh Tuesday.

The fresh disaster — a major new challenge for hard-pressed relief workers — struck the districts of Sylhet and Comilla, about 100 kilometres from the capital Dhaka.

Officials told Reuters that bridges were washed away and rivers overflowed their banks, spilling across fields and villages.

They said residents fled to higher ground leaving all their belongings behind.

Col. Mohammad Mushtaq at the Disaster Control Centre in Dhaka told reporters that the toll from a tidal wave triggered by the cyclone could go higher. At present 3,000 people are confirmed dead and an estimated 12,000 are missing.

"Reports from remote and inaccessible areas are still coming in and the number of deaths may go up to any extent," he said.

In Geneva, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies estimated that 40,000 people might have died in the 15-metre tidal wave which swept across seven islands in the Bay of Bengal off the Bangladesh coast last Friday.

Bangladesh newspapers reported Tuesday that about five million people were affected by the cyclone and tidal wave. Apart from the thousands of people killed, homes were destroyed and precious rice and wheat crops were washed away.

Navy ships and helicopters scoured the Bay of Bengal for survivors but time was running out for victims washed out to sea by

the killer wave.

A spokesman for the flood control centre in Sylhet reported that rivers like the Khowai were flowing five feet (nearly two metres) above their danger mark and still rising.

The spokesman said the region was likely to be cut off from Dhaka, nerve-centre for relief efforts, by washed out road and rail bridges.

Last year similar floods killed about 1,000 people and destroyed 1.5 million tonnes of rice and one million tonnes of jute, one of Bangladesh's main exports.

The weather bureau has forecast continued heavy rain for the remainder of the week and the situation is likely to deteriorate further.

For the moment relief operations concentrated on victims of the tidal wave, with helicopters dropping drinking water and food to marooned fishing villages.

The Bangladesh Navy said one search ship, Darshak, had picked up 100 bodies and rescued about 1,000 survivors floating in the muddy sea near Sandwip.

Four hundred more bodies were recovered after four more ships joined the search. A naval spokesman said bad weather was making the operation tough.

"There are also fears that many bodies have drifted far out to sea, making it impossible to recover them," the spokesman told Reuters.

Sandwip, at the mouth of the Delta, is the largest of the seven hardest hit islands. More than 700 bodies had been recovered there before darkness fell Monday.

Another badly battered island was Uthir Char, a tiny strip of land close to Sandwip.

## Guerrillas threaten Sri Lankan minister

COLOMBO (R) — The minister in charge of Sri Lanka's military operations against separatist Tamil guerrillas said he and his family had received several death threats, newspapers reported Tuesday.

The reports came as the Foreign Ministry prepared for a visit by an envoy from India to discuss the island's deepening ethnic crisis following stepped-up guerrilla attacks.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told a public rally he had received several threats to kill him, his wife and two-year-old child, the reports said. He did not give details.

President Junius Jayewardene created the National Security Ministry in April last year and put Mr. Athulathmudali in charge with orders to end guerrilla violence.

Indian Foreign Secretary Ramesh Bhandari, due in Colombo Tuesday night, was expected to pave the way for a meeting between Mr. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, diplomatic sources said.

Police said guerrillas fighting for a separate state for minority Tamils Monday blew up a building housing customs offices in the north western town of Mannar. No casualties were reported.

Security patrols were increased Tuesday near schools in Colombo following information that guerrillas might try to disrupt school activities, police said.

The government has introduced emergency laws banning unauthorised persons from entering schools. The maximum penalty for anyone breaking it is 20 years in jail.

Mr. Bhandari was making his second visit to Colombo in two months as part of New Delhi's efforts to help to find a solution to the unrest between the majority Sinhalese and Tamils, diplomatic sources said.

## Pakistan attacks Afghan stand in talks

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan Tuesday accused neighbouring Afghanistan of misusing de-facto United Nations-sponsored peace talks to win acceptance for what it called Kabul's "illegitimate and unacceptable regime."

Speaking on the last day of a visit here by the U.N.'s top Afghan expert, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani said Kabul had shown little interest in a peaceful settlement to its war with Muslim rebels that would be acceptable to the Afghan people.

"The other side has been more interested in utilising the forum of negotiations to ... present the Afghan people and the world with a fait accompli brought about by the external use of force," Mr. Noorani said in response to a question in the National Assembly.

Mr. Noorani's comments, the toughest heard here in a long time, came after U.N. Under-Secretary

General Diego Cordovez spent two days discussing a possible renewal of the peace talks with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

He said Pakistan was still interested in the talks, in which Mr. Cordovez shuttles between the two delegations in Geneva because Islamabad refuses to recognise Kabul.

But he said Islamabad would not be hurried into changing its demand for a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Kabul and Moscow, which has about 115,000 troops in Afghanistan, have stepped up their raids near the Pakistani border in what the government here feels is an attempt to intimidate it.

Islamabad says the talks, which Mr. Cordovez began three years ago, should bring about a timetable for a Soviet troop pullout and the return of about 4.5 million refugees from Pakistan and Iran.

Kabul insists the troops are a bilateral issue for it and Moscow to solve. It demands international guarantees that Muslim rebels will stop infiltrating the country from Pakistan and Iran.

Mr. Cordovez was due to leave Islamabad for Kabul to continue his consultations aimed at a new round of Geneva talks next month. He will then fly to Tehran for talks there.

He told journalists Monday night that Iran, which has long boycotted the talks because of representative of the Afghan people took part, had agreed to cooperate in preparing a solution. He did not elaborate.

The seven main Afghan guerrilla organisations in Peshawar formed a grand alliance earlier this month, making it possible for the first time for them to choose a single leader to represent them abroad.

## 1 killed in Venezuelan commercial plane crash

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — A commercial jetliner crashed Monday near the Western city of Calabozo, leaving at least one person dead and an undetermined number of others injured.

Officials of the national airline Avensa said a total of 13 passengers and crew were aboard when the accident occurred, shortly after takeoff at 22:53 GMT from the Oro Negro Airport, 32 kilometres from Calabozo. The plane crashed shortly thereafter, when one of its

engines failed, according to Lieutenant Antonio Suarez of the Calabozo Fire Department.

Many of the injured were taken to a clinic at the Tia Juana Oil Fields, 16 kilometres from the crash site, where they were treated at a clinic belonging to the state oil company Maraven. Dr. Doris Torres of the Calabozo Central Hospital said that one person, identified as Gonzalo Barbella, the flight observer, had been pronounced dead on arrival there.

## North, South Korea present differing proposals over visit

SEOUL (R) — North and South Korea Tuesday presented differing proposals over visits to each country by members of war-divided families at the opening session of Red Cross talks in the southern capital.

Despite the differences, conference sources described the atmosphere at the Seoul talks — the first in 12 years — as calm and businesslike.

Both delegations expressed optimism that there would be a good outcome from the discussions on reuniting an estimated 10 million people separated by the 1950-53 Korean War.

The South proposed the exchange of large groups of visitors by Aug. 15 this year, anniversary of the end of Japanese colonialism in Korea.

Seoul also said a North-South joint Red Cross Committee should be set up by then to handle the exchanges.

North Korea proposed discussion of free visits by relatives of the two sides but gave no date when they should begin.

The North's chief delegate, Li Chong-Ryul, said prior notice of one month should be given for the visits and that they should last less than a month. The crossings should be at two agreed points near the border village of Panmunjom.

Mr. Li also suggested an exchange of folk art troupes in August. "This would promote an amicable atmosphere for continued Red Cross dialogue," he said.

Southern chief delegate Lee Young-Dok told reporters after Tuesday morning's one-and-a-half hour session that both sides had presented what he called "fortunate proposals".

He said he hoped each would now study the other's points and continue discussions Wednesday. He referred to "minor differences" which he hoped could be overcome and repeated that South Korea was committed to a successful outcome.

Mr. Lee said he thought the northern proposal for an exchange of folk troupes was "premature" and that celebratory events could be held after substantive results had been achieved.

Pyeongyang's official newspaper Rodong Sinmun accused Seoul Monday of deliberately blocking dialogue by rejecting the North's proposals at stalled trade talks earlier this month for establishing a joint commission on economic cooperation. The accusation was not mentioned at Tuesday's meeting.

The chief Northern delegate said in opening remarks: "If both sides peacefully comply with humanitarian principles through this meeting I am optimistic that tension in this peninsula would be reduced and the basis for peaceful reunification would be provided."

An 84-member North Korean delegation arrived here Monday via the true village of Panmunjom in the demilitarised zone. They were the first North Koreans to visit the South Korean capital since July 1973, when both sides held their seventh meeting in Seoul.

All channels of dialogue between the two opposing sides were suspended after North Korea boycotted the following month's talks, demanding that the South carry out political reforms, including the elimination of anti-Communist laws.

## Man arrested in grounds of Prince Charles' home

LONDON (R) — Police said they had arrested an intruder in the grounds of Kensington Palace, London home of Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and Princess Diana. A Scotland Yard spokeswoman said the man was arrested on Sunday night after climbing over a 2.5-metre wall and setting off an alarm. She said there was no question of a security lapse and the intruder did not get near the royal apartments of the palace, which is also the home of Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth's sister. The government was worried by a series of security scandals surrounding the Royal Family, decided to make trespassing a crime two years ago after an intruder found his way into the Queen's Buckingham Palace bedroom and sat at her bedside for 15 minutes.

## Young workers deplore job training

GENEVA (R) — About 1,000 young workers from around the world have converged on Geneva at the invitation of the International Labour Office (ILO) to deplore job training and employment problems caused by poverty. "We must see to it that, in 10 years, there will remain not a single illiterate person and not a single young person without a job," representatives of the youths told ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard. "Today more than ever, extreme poverty is unacceptable and the technical means to destroy it," they said in a statement. Mr. Blanchard said action was needed to redress the plight of thousands of capable young people living in poverty and misery. The guests cited cases of unemployed young people without hope of a stable job due to lack of education or training who turn to theft, crime or prostitution. The meeting was organised by the Paris-based "Fourth World Movement" founded by Roma Catholic Priest Joseph Wresinski.

## Bolivia destroys 215 cocaine factories

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivian police destroyed 215 cocaine factories, killed a trafficker in a skirmish and seized 20 kilograms of cocaine in a weekend sweep of cocaine growing areas. Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez said. Mr. Sanchez told reporters that 10 people had been arrested and police had confiscated five billion Bolivian pesos (\$66,000) in the operation in the Chapare district of central Bolivia. Bolivian officials have estimated that more than a third of the population of Chapare are involved in the production of coca leaves, the raw material for cocaine. The government recently incinerated nearly 1.5 tonnes of cocaine confiscated in Bolivia.

## Man sentenced for receiving stolen Renoir painting

HAARLEM, Netherlands (R) — A court has sentenced a Dutchman to three-months jail for receiving a painting by the French impressionist Renoir which was stolen in Australia five years ago. A Haarlem district court spokesman has said. Jan Stegheuis, who lives in Melbourne, Australia, was found guilty of receiving the work, entitled "Coco With a Fan" and valued at \$160,000. Police found the painting when they searched an Amsterdam Airport hotel after a tip from Australian police. Stegheuis, 50, was released last week since he had been held in custody since February 17. During the court hearing, he said he bought the painting from a Dutch art dealer in 1983 for 65,000 German marks (\$21,000). He hoped to sell it for \$110,000. The judge said in passing sentence it was strange that the planned transaction was held in the hotel at night and Stegheuis should reasonably have guessed the painting had been stolen.

## Only 5 Java tigers left in Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — Only five tigers have remained in the overcrowded island of Java, according to a government minister. Population and Environment Minister Emil Salim told Reuters that Indonesia was now attempting to save the species by dumping slaughtered goats and chickens in the Meru Getri region.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

1984 Indiana Monthly Sports and News

#### WHAT'S TOO YOUNG?

Neither vulnerable, South deal.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A87  
 ♥ 9975  
 ♦ 73  
 ♣ AQ106

**EAST**  
 ♠ KJ1062  
 ♥ Q43  
 ♦ 92  
 ♣ KJ85

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ 93  
 ♥ 10862  
 ♦ AKQJ64  
 ♣ 7

The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1♣ 1♦ 4♠ Pass  
 2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass  
 Opening lead: Five of ♠.

We often regret that we did not learn bridge until we were adults. At what age should you learn the game? The Board of Directors of the American Contract Bridge League once thought that if you taught it to high-schoolers, you would tempt them away from their studies. The Europeans have no such qualms, and the European Bridge League is presently planning a Bambino Championship for 1986, limited to

players 15 and under.

How well can one expect these fledglings to perform? Better than many of us, if the standard at a recent Bambino tournament between Holland and Belgium is any guide. On this board the youthful Dutch star, Ralph van der Vliet, all of 14 years old, became declarer at four hearts. He and his partner were using relatively sophisticated hiding methods. North's double was negative — a takeout for the unbid suits. Young Ralph did not hesitate about showing his meager hearts, and his partner optimistically bounced into game.

West led a club, and declarer could see that, since he had three trump losers, he would have to take the club finesse to get rid of his losing spade. So he inserted the queen and, when that won, he led a trump, losing to the king. West shifted to a spade. Declarer took the ace in dummy, cashed the club ace for a spade discard and led another trump. West won and persevered with spades, but declarer was in charge.

He ruffed the spade and started ruffing his diamonds. East could ruff with the master trump any time he felt like doing so, but that would be the third and last trick for the defense.